







Volume N/1/62

Folio 47

**These are to Certify** that the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs has in his custody a Register of Burials at Calcutta Fort William in Bengal AD 1841 of which the following is a true copy:

Year:	1841
Month:	April
Day:	29 <sup>th</sup>
Names:	Sir A. Mackenzie Bart . aged 39 years
Profession and Residence:	Captain 48 <sup>th</sup> Regt. N.I. Commissariat Department Cabool
Where Buried:	at Calcutta
Signature by whom Buried:	W. Palmer Senr. Presy. Chaplain

**In witness where of** I have hereunto set my hand, at 96 Euston Road, London, NW1 2DB, this Fifteenth day of January in the year of our Lord Two thousand and three .

*Hedley Suttar*

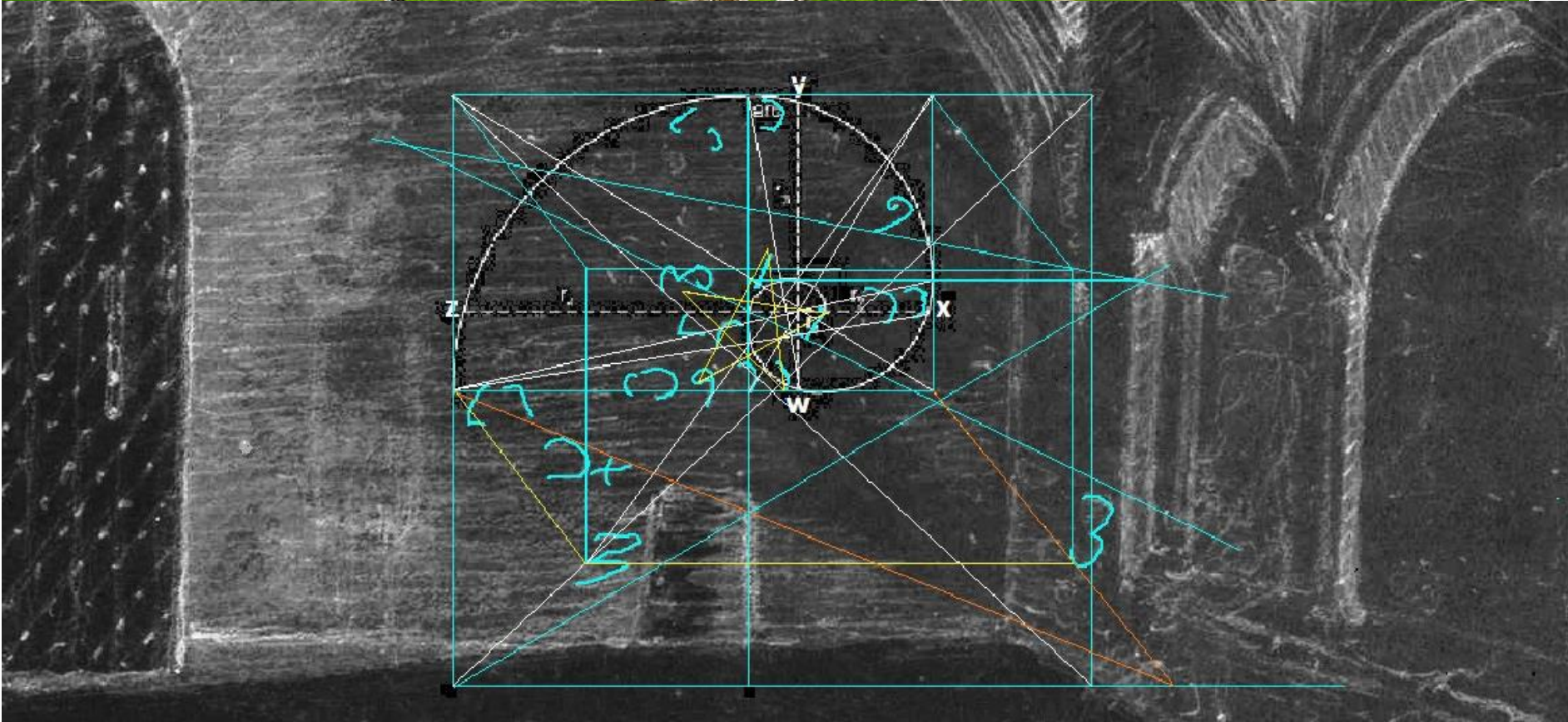
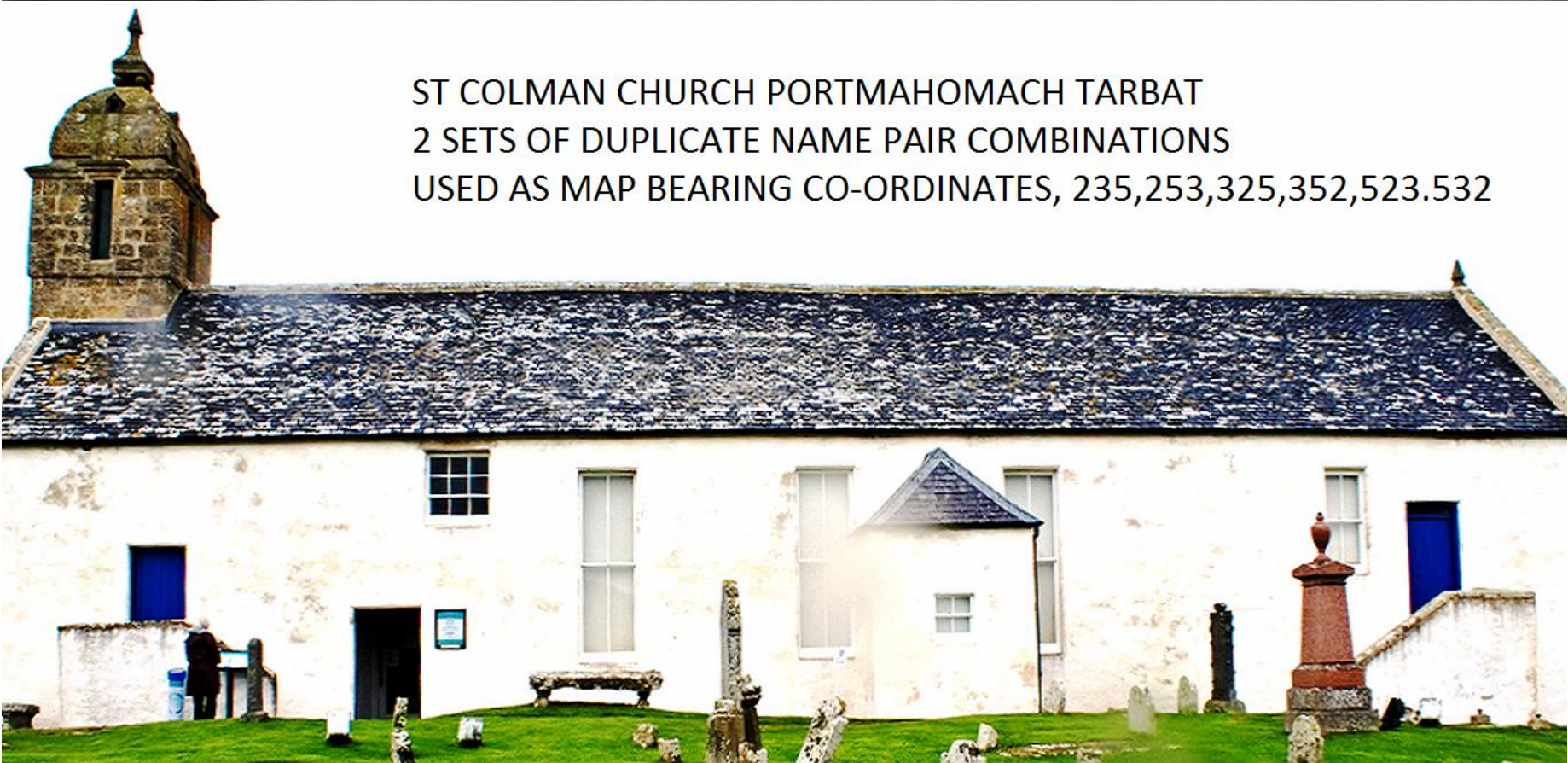
Foreign and Commonwealth Office



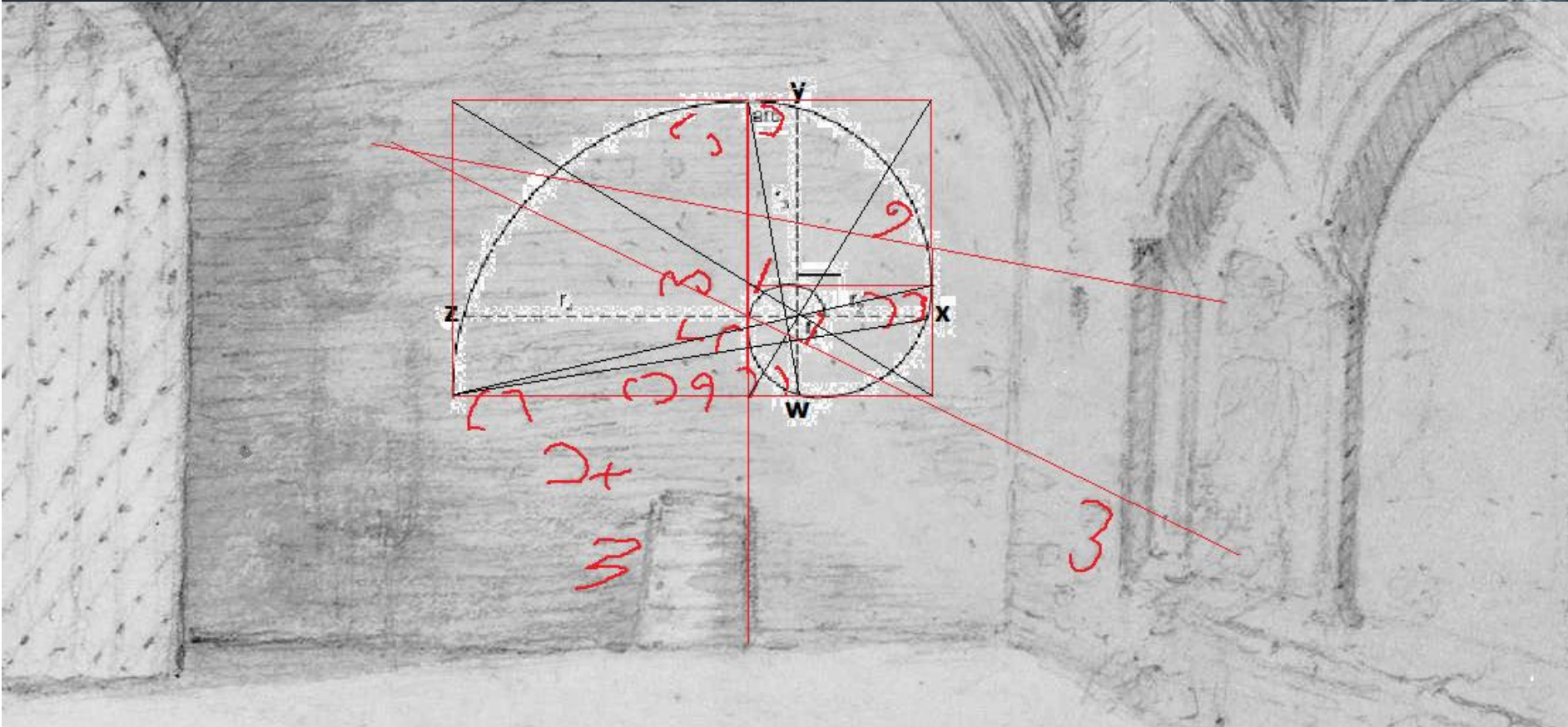
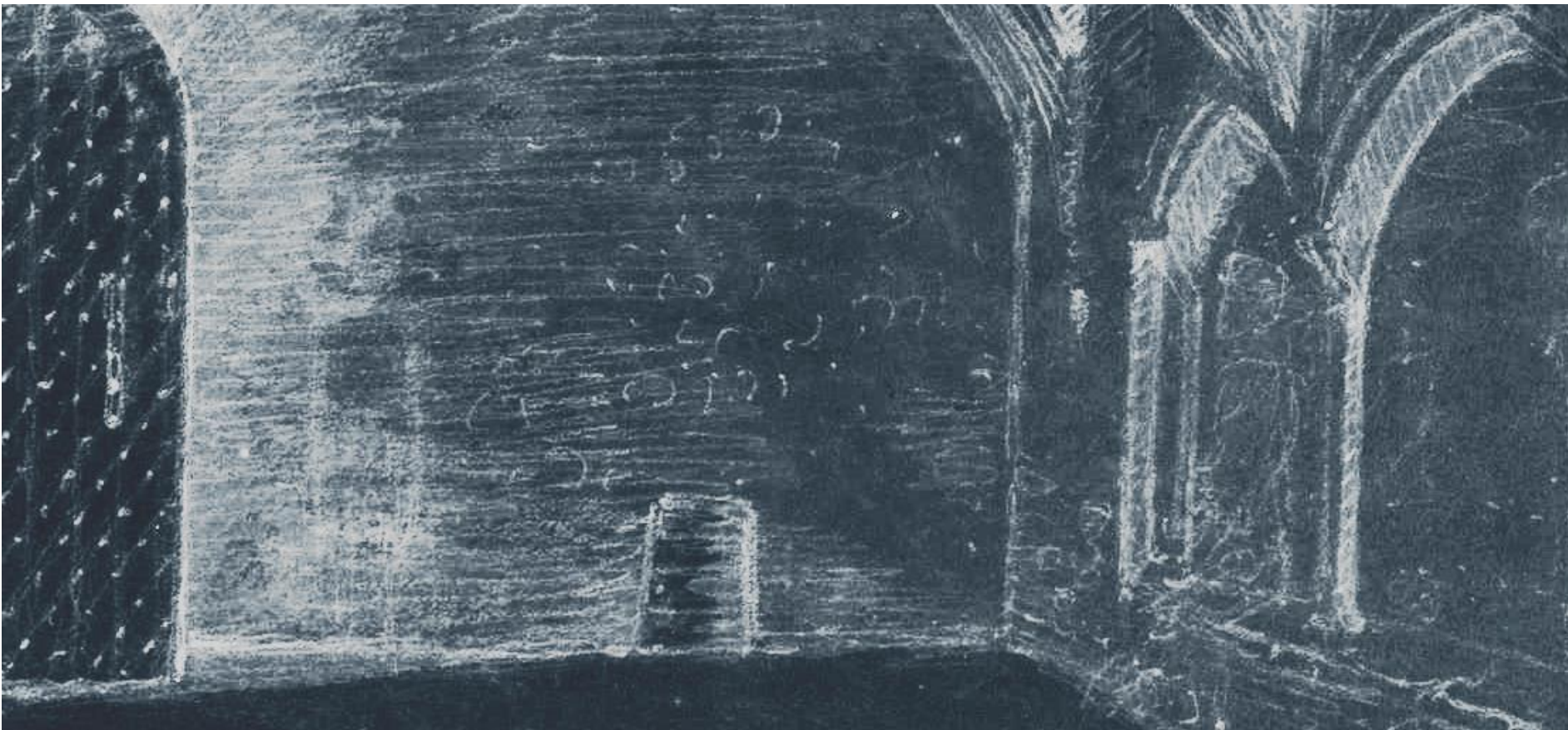




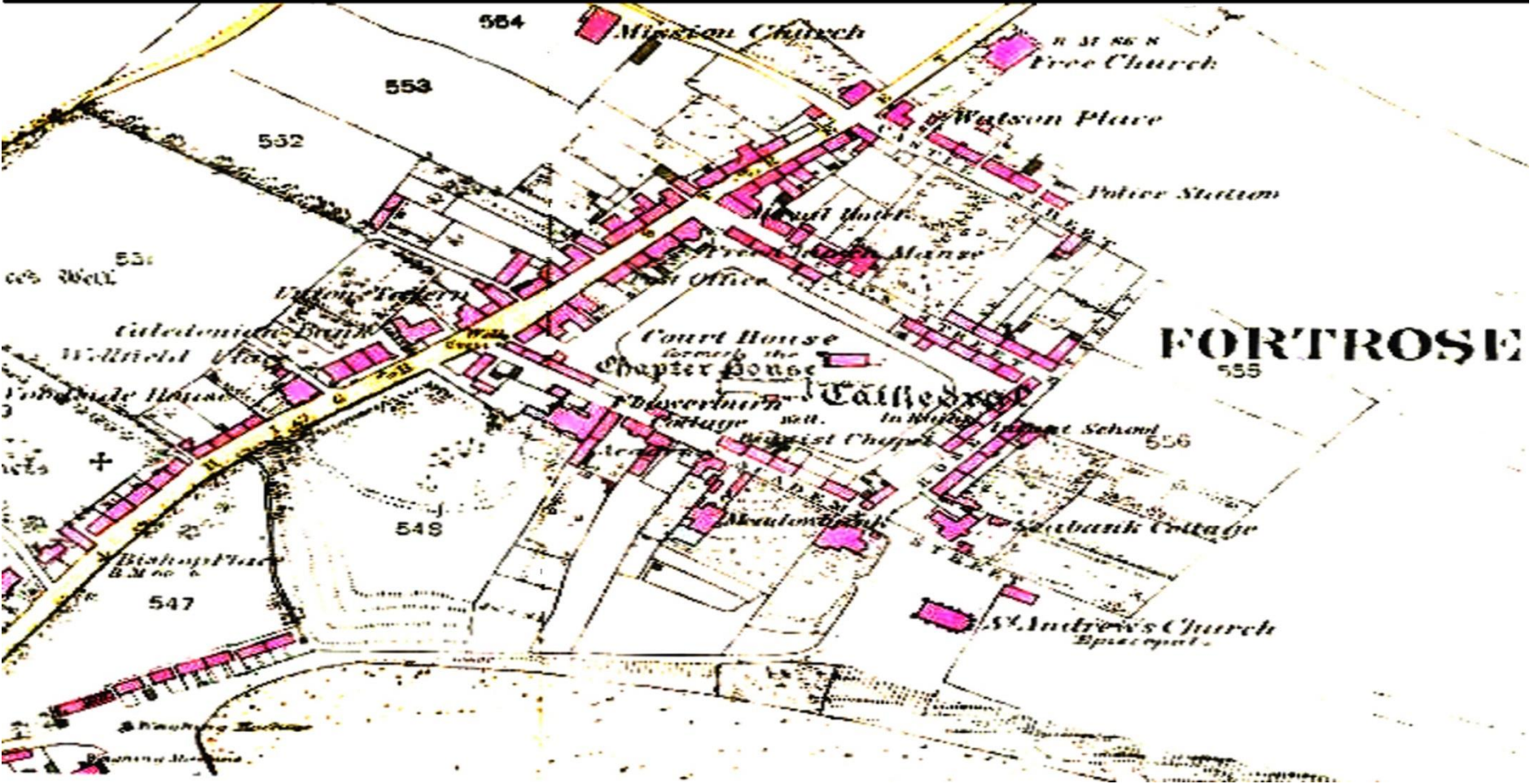
ST COLMAN CHURCH PORTMAHOMACH TARBAT  
2 SETS OF DUPLICATE NAME PAIR COMBINATIONS  
USED AS MAP BEARING CO-ORDINATES, 235,253,325,352,523.532







ROSSHIRE SHEET XC .6 ROSEMARKIE PARISH





## FORTROSE

there are only two fragments and a part of the shell. These fragments still put forth branches and leaves, and outside the enclosure is a vigorous ash, 30 feet high, and fully 100 years old. A Free church stands on the same bank of the Lyon,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile E of the hamlet; and a public school, with accommodation for 100 children, has an average attendance of 29, and grant of £74. 2s. Other churches and schools are noticed under GLENLYON and KINTOCK HANNOCK. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 347. (1831) 3067. (1861) 2181. (1871) 1756. (1881) 1890. (1891) 1610, of whom 1131 were Gaelic-speaking; of ecclesiastical parish (1871) 700. (1881) 616. (1891) 527; of registration district (1881) 528. (1891) 773. — *Crest.* *Sur.*, shs. 55, 54, 46, 47, 1869-73.

Fortrose, a royal and parliamentary burgh in the parish of Rosemarkie, Ross-shire, is situated on the NW side of the inner Moray Firth, at the north-eastern extremity of the Black Isle Rock, nearly opposite Fort George,  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles S by E of Invergordon Ferry, 9 SSW of Cromarty, and 10½ NNE of Inverness, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings bank, and telegraph departments. It is the terminus of the Black Isle section of the Highland railway, branching off at Muir of Ord station. Fortrose consists of two towns, CHANONRY and ROSEMARKIE,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile distant from each other, and first politically united under James II. in 1455, when they were constituted a free burgh in favour of the Bishop of Ross. The burgh lapsed to the Crown after the Reformation, but in 1590 Chanonry was enfranchised, and in 1592 the towns were re-united under the title of the royal burgh of Fortrose, afterwards softened into the present name Fortrose, Chanonry Point, a long tongue of land, covered with fine links, and edged with sandy beach, which stretches into the sea between the towns, has suggested an etymology for the name, meaning fort of the peninsula, other authorities explain it as "strong fort." A lighthouse of the second class was built in 1846 at the extremity of this point, whence also there is a ferry (1 mile broad) to Fort George and the Inverness coast. Fortrose (or at least one of its component parts) early appears in history as an ecclesiastical seat. Legericus or Meluag, an abbot and bishop of Ilesmore, who died in 577, founded a Columban monastery in Rosemarkie. About the beginning of the 8th century, Albanus Kirinus, surnamed Bonifacius, who seems to have been a bishop of the Irish-Roman Church, named Curitan, came to Scotland; and in 716, says Wynton,

"In Ros he fowodrd Rosemarkyne," dedicating his church to St Peter. When David I. came to the throne in 1124 he founded the Bishopric of Ross, and placed the diocesan seat at Rosemarkyn or Rosemarkie. The presence of an educated clergy raised the place to a high degree of culture, and famous schools of divinity and law flourished under the shadow of the cathedral. Down as late even as the time of Cromwell the little town enjoyed a considerable amount of general prosperity. Now, however, Fortrose has little or no trade; and its connection with the outer world is chiefly maintained through the summer visitors who are annually attracted by the beautiful situation of the town, its picturesque neighbourhood, its fine links, and its facilities for sea-bathing. New houses have recently begun to spring up for the better accommodation of these visitors. Its most interesting edifice is the ruined cathedral dedicated to St. Peter and Bonifacius, situated within a wide, grassy enclosure in the centre of the town. The sole remains now are the S aisle of the chancel and nave, and a detached chapter-house; and an old bell is also preserved, dated 1460. When perfect the cathedral was a handsome red sandstone building presenting a beautiful specimen of the pure Early Decorated style, and dating from about the beginning of the 13th century. Its total length was 120 feet; and it comprised a nave of 4 bays, with aisles 14 feet wide, and round-headed windows; a choir, with aisles, Lady-chapel, west-tower, quasi-transsept, rood-turret, and, to the N.E., a vaulted chapter-house over a crypt. The greater part of the cathedral and the whole of the former bishop's

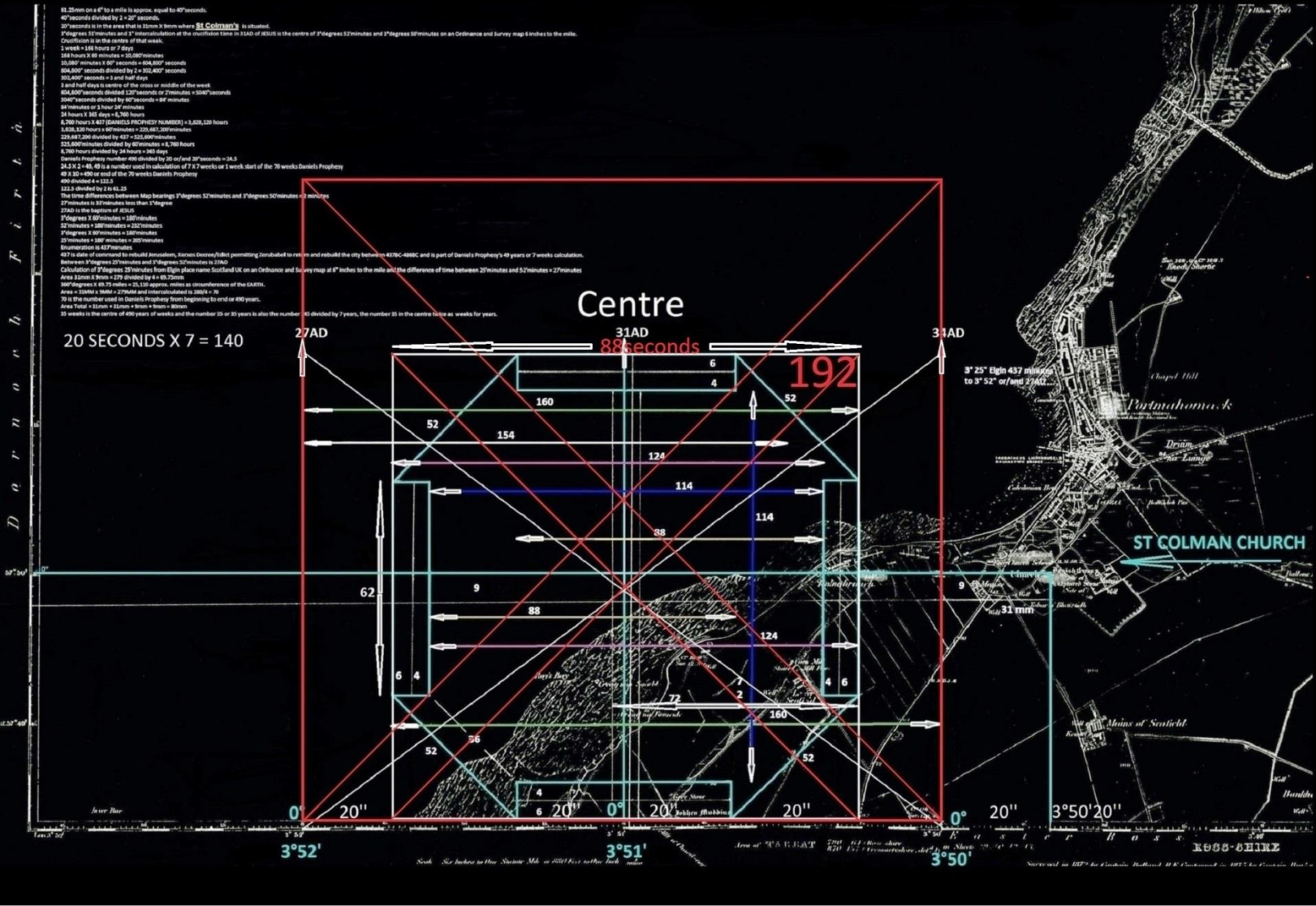
## FORTROSE

residence were removed by Oliver Cromwell to provide building material for his fort at Inverness. Within the precincts of the cathedral stood the various residences of the high officials of the chapter, the archdeacon's house, the rectory of Kirkmichael, and the manse of the parochial charges of Cullicudden, Lennah, Rosemarkie, Alness, Kiltarn, Condie, Kilmuir, West Kilmuir, Kincardine, Logie, Obatill, and St Katherine's; but of these no vestiges remain. In Jan. 1880 a hoard of 1100 silver coins of Robert III. was discovered, buried in the cathedral green, halfway between the sites of Kiltarn manse and of the ancient tumulus (now levelled) known as the "Roderidge." A large Volunteer hall, capable of seating 400 persons, was erected in the town in 1881. Fortrose is the seat of the presbytery of Chanonry. It contains two established churches, Rosemarkie parish church (1821; 800 sittings) is said to occupy the site of an ancient church built by, and dedicated to, St Bonifacius; Fortrose church from a chapel of ease was raised to *quoad sacra* status in 1873. The Free church is a faithful edifice in the pointed style. The Episcopal church of St Andrew was built in 1812 at a cost of about £1100, and was renovated in 1891. It is Gothic in style, and located well from the sea. There is also a Baptist chapel (1869) in the town. The historian, Sir James Mackintosh (1765-1832), who was born at Alport, was educated at Fortrose from 1775 to 1789. The Academy, which offers a very good secondary education, was founded in 1791. By a scheme under the Educational Endowments (Scotland) Act, 1882, approved on 23rd November, 1887, the Academy was transferred to and vested in the School Board of the parish of Rosemarkie as the governing body thereof. Among other provisions, 6 scholars are to be educated free. The Academy, Rosemarkie Public, and Fortrose infant schools, with respective accommodation for 150, 130, and 60 children, have an average attendance of 117, 74, and 49, and grants of £168, 18s. 6d., £71, 5s., and £41, 8s. 6d. Science classes are conducted in Fortrose and Rosemarkie. The Mechanics' Institute possesses an excellent library and a reading-room. The town contains a branch of the Caledonian Bank, several insurance agencies, a hotel, a combination poorhouse, golf and curling clubs, and a horticultural society. The Black Isle Farmers' Society meets here and at Munlochy. The Black Isle Steam Shipping Company's steamer runs between Inverness and Fortrose twice a week during winter and spring, and daily during summer and autumn. The harbour is safe and convenient, and was thoroughly repaired in 1891; and at the same date a new wooden pier about 250 yards long, was erected, at a cost of £3000. A red light was erected on the pier in 1881. There are markets at Fortrose for cattle, grain, and farm produce every month, on the Monday preceding the Beaulieu market, except in April and May, when the dates are respectively the first Wednesday of the month and the Monday before Beaulieu; and in June, besides the Monday before Beaulieu, on the third Wednesday. Hiring markets are combined with the above in August and November. Through the generosity of Mr Fletcher of Rosehaugh a water supply was introduced in 1893 to the burgh, and also to the village of Avoch, on easy terms. The water comes from a spring on the Rosehaugh estate about 6 miles distant, which is calculated to give 60 gallons per head per day. The reservoir, situated a little above Rosehaugh mansion house, holds 250,000 gallons, and the whole undertaking cost about £5000. The burgh has an independent revenue, besides enjoying the benefit of various charitable mortifications, so that the rate of taxation is low. Under the Burgh Police Act 1892, which came into force May 15, 1893, it is governed by 9 commissioners, including a provost and 2 bailies. The sheriff-substitute of Dingwall holds quarterly circuit small-debt courts at Fortrose, and a justice of peace court is held on the first Wednesday of each month. With Inverness, Forres, and Nairn, Fortrose returns a member to parliament, its parliamentary constituency numbering 157, and its municipal 225, in 1896, when the annual value of real property







ORDNANCE & SURVEY MAP 1870 6"-1 MILE TARBAT PARISH  
DANIELS PROPHECY FROM ANCESTRAL NAME NUMERAL STATS




8 × 24, or 192, the number of MAPIAM, so that the whole number is that of MAPIAM MHTHP- Mary the Mother. MAPIAM is the spelling of the name chosen by St. Luke, who, curiously enough, makes a distinction between her and the other Marias, who are given the number 152 (MAPIA)

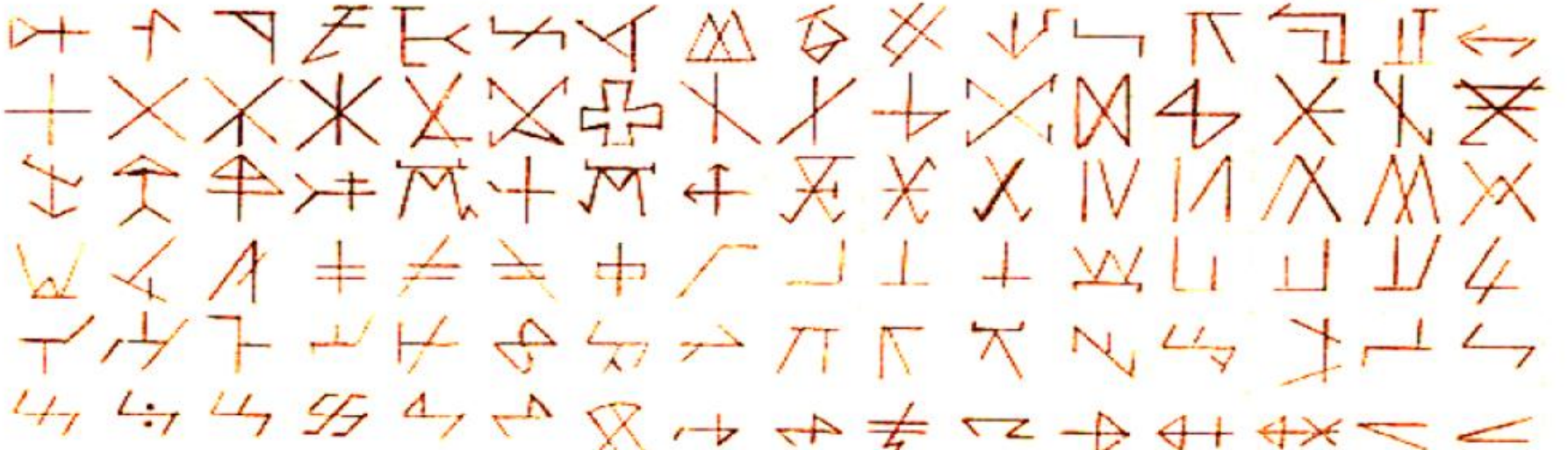
Mason's  
+ Marks +  
from  
Forlrose Cathedral  
and  
Chapter House





Collected by  
W.S. Geddie  
+ 1915-1915 +  
with assistance from  
Mr. R. Johnstone,  
H.M. Office of Works

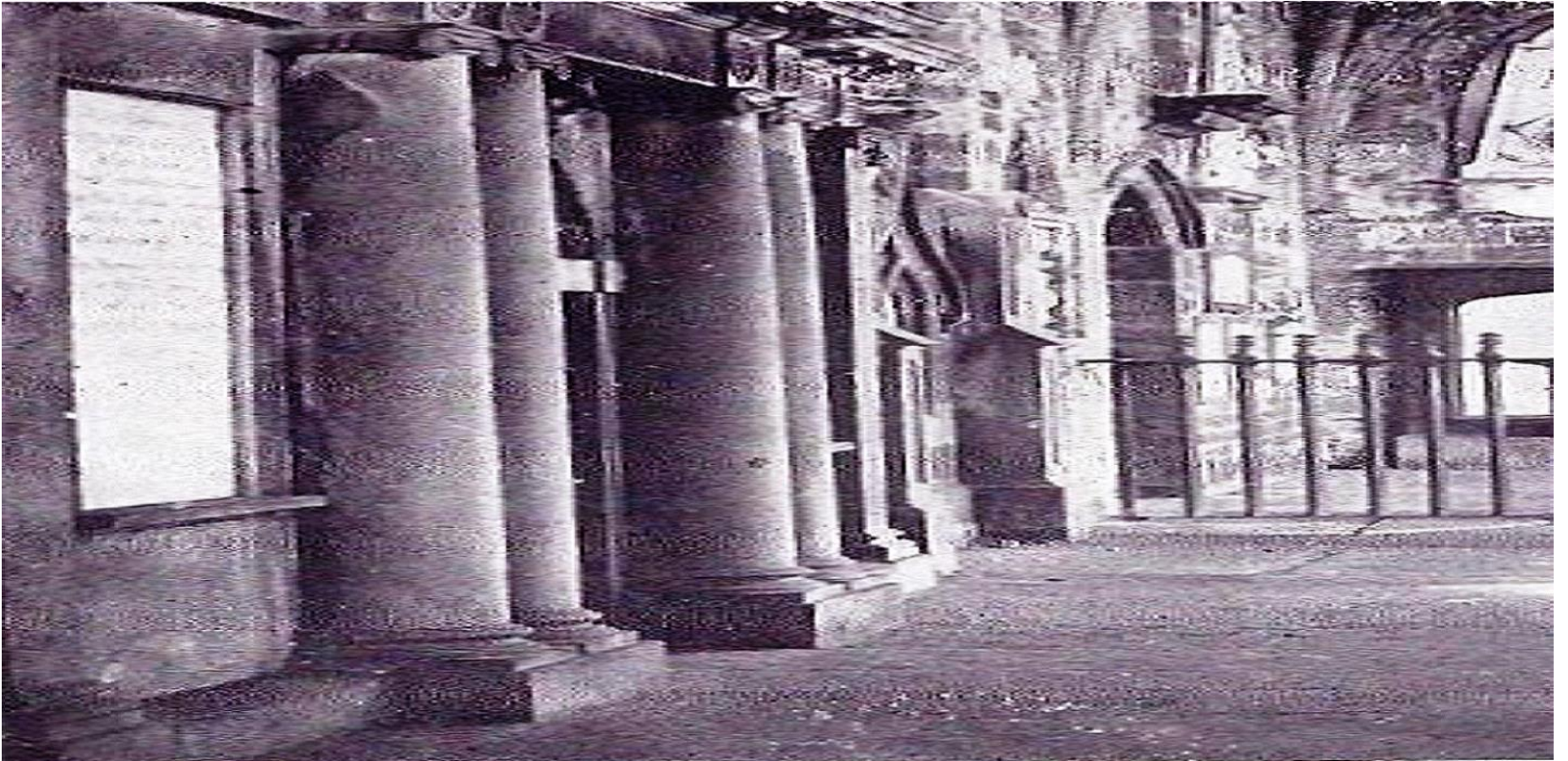
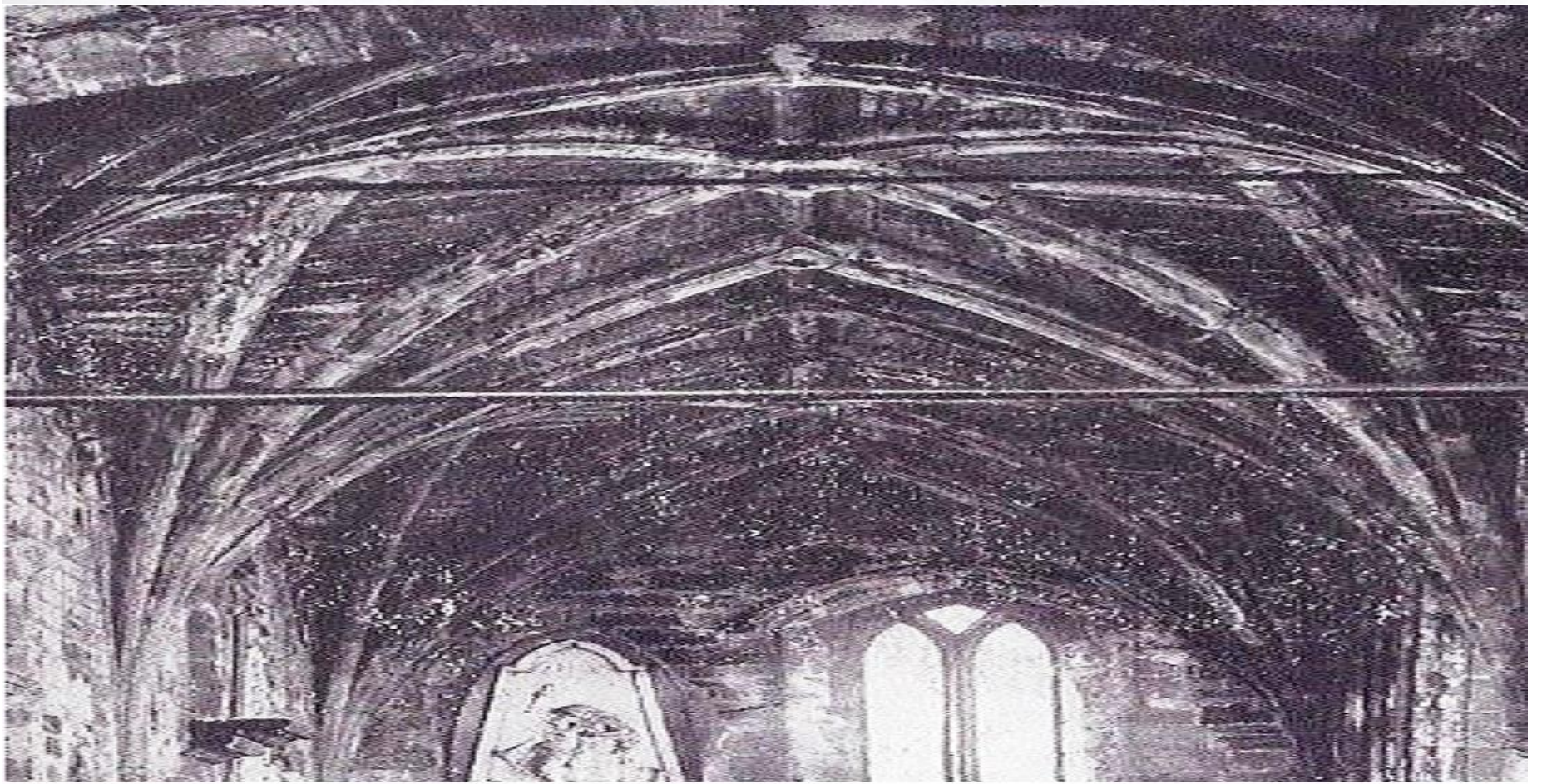








[Plate 40]  
**FORTROSE CATHEDRAL.**  
 Formerly the seat of the Bishops of Ross, the ancient royal burgh of Fortrose contains only slight remains of its once important cathedral. The building was completed by Abbot Fraser of Malross in 1485, but the founder, whose tomb is shown, is said to have been a Countess of Ross, who lived over a century earlier.







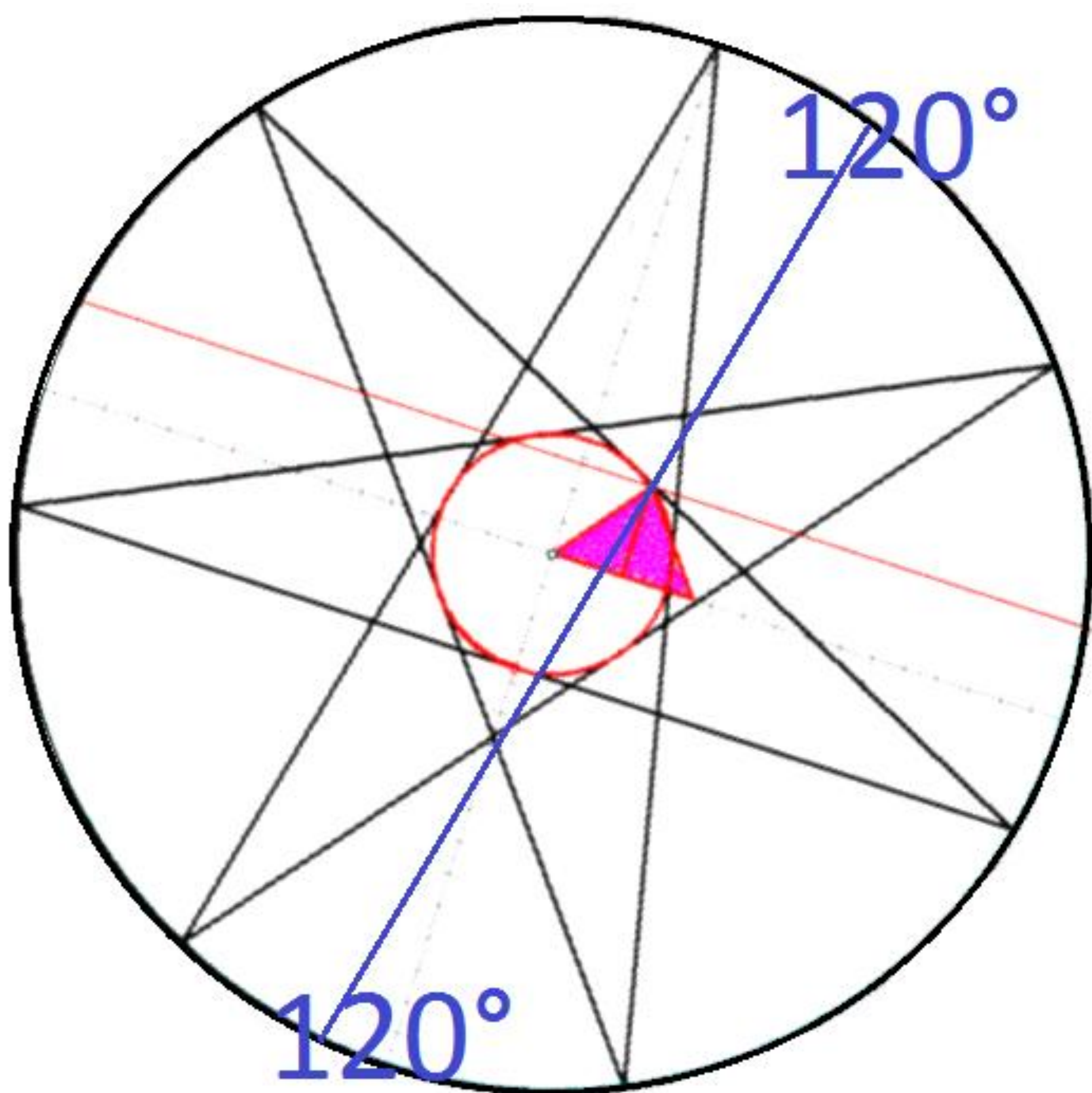












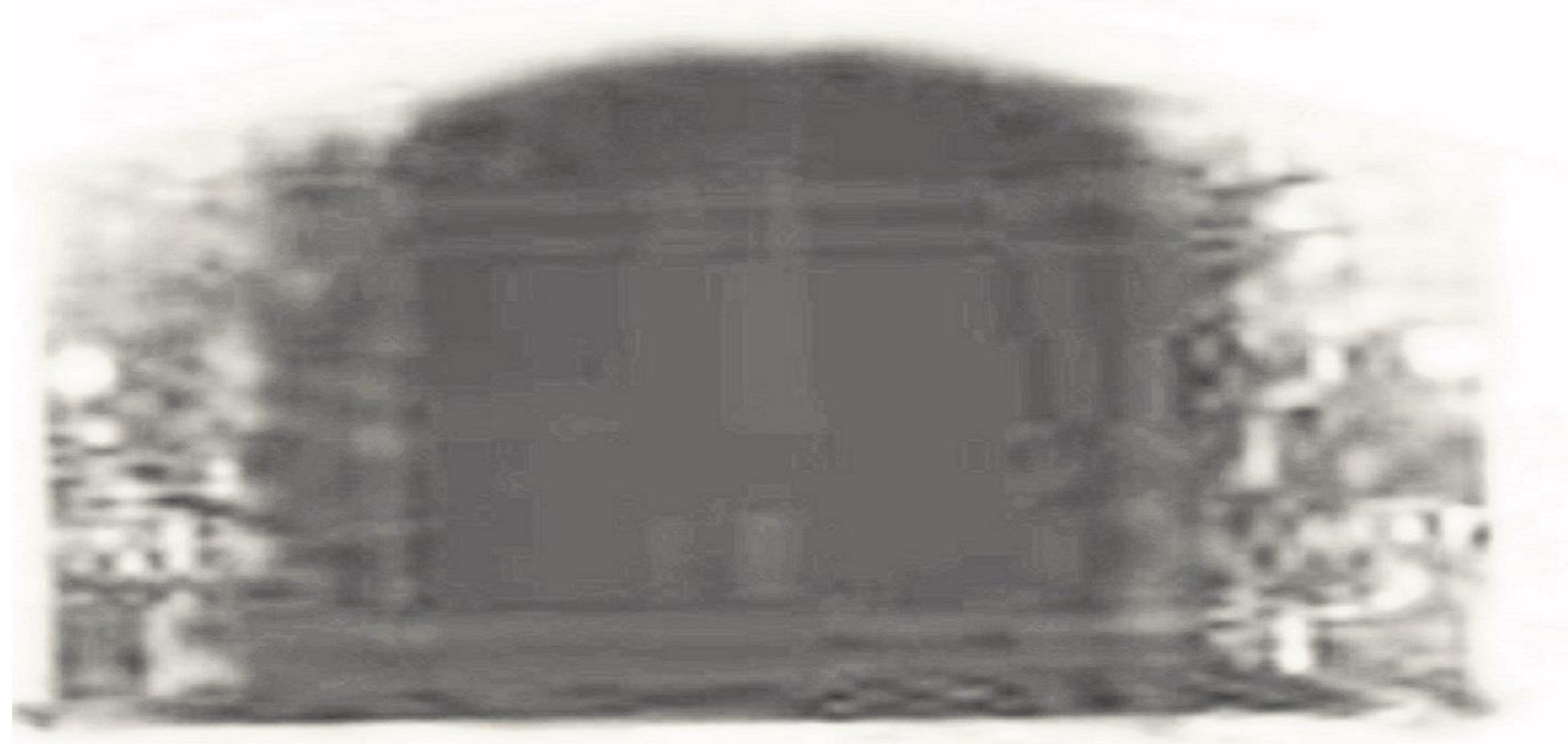
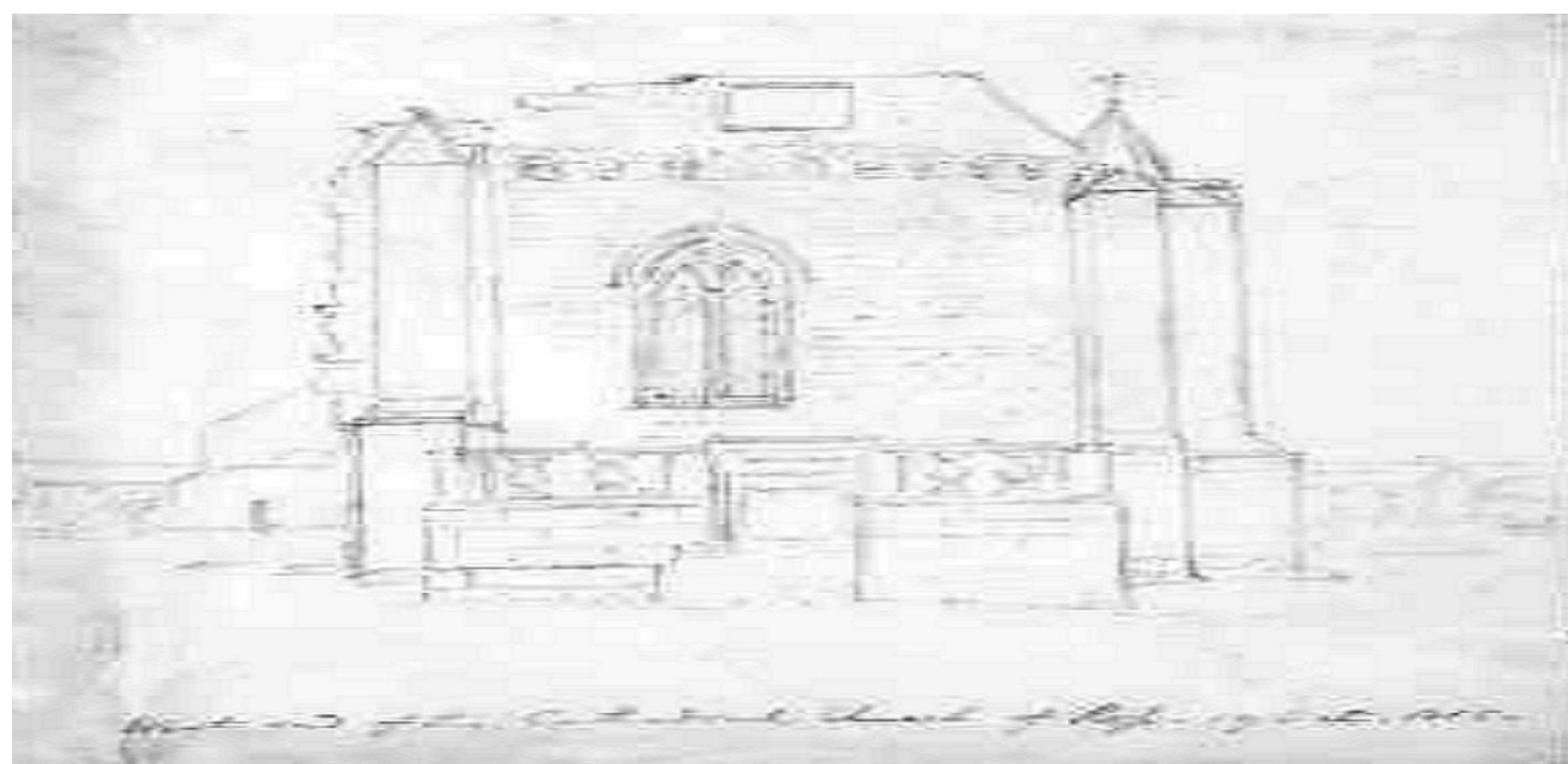
# THE SEE OF ROSS.

193

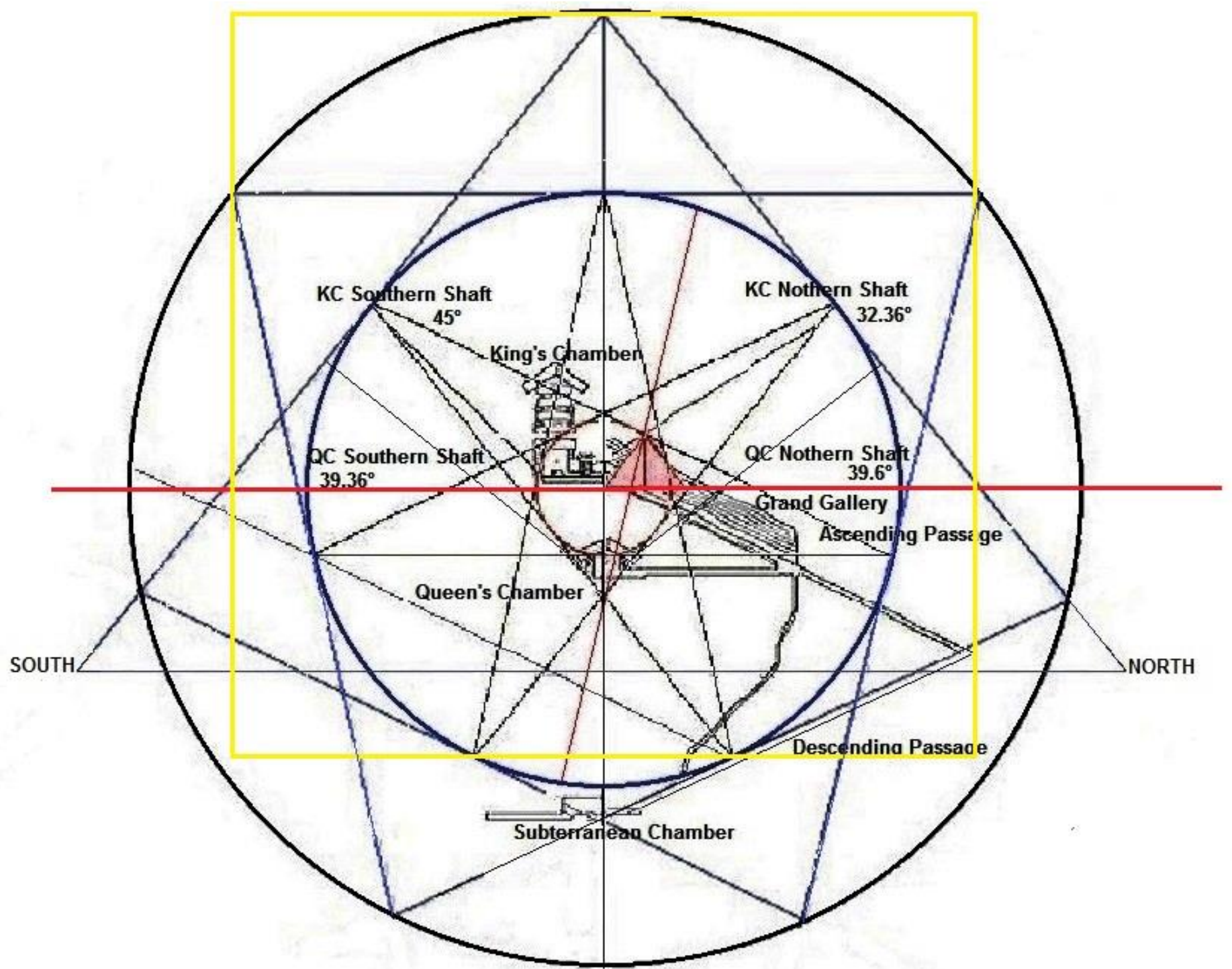
close of the year 1558; and the English historian, Mr Hollinshed, p. 487, condescends on the 1st October for the day of his death, of a lingering illness, in the town of Stirling.<sup>3</sup>

HENRY SINCLAIR, 1560.]—Henry Sinclair, a son of the house of Roslin, a person of eminent parts, came to be much taken notice of by King James V. and was received into his family; and in whose favours the king wrote several letters to Rome for his settlement in the rectorship of Glasgow, in the year 1539, [*Ep. Reg. Scot. Vol. II.*] He was afterwards abbot, or perpetual commendator at least, of the abbey of Kilwinning, in the year 1541, [*Ibid.* p. 134, and *Writs of Pr. Seal,*] which last benefice he exchanged with Gavin Hamilton for the deanry of Glasgow, anno 1550, where he had likewise been parson two years before. Upon the death of Bishop Paniter, he got a gift of temporality of the see of Ross, of which he soon after became regular bi-

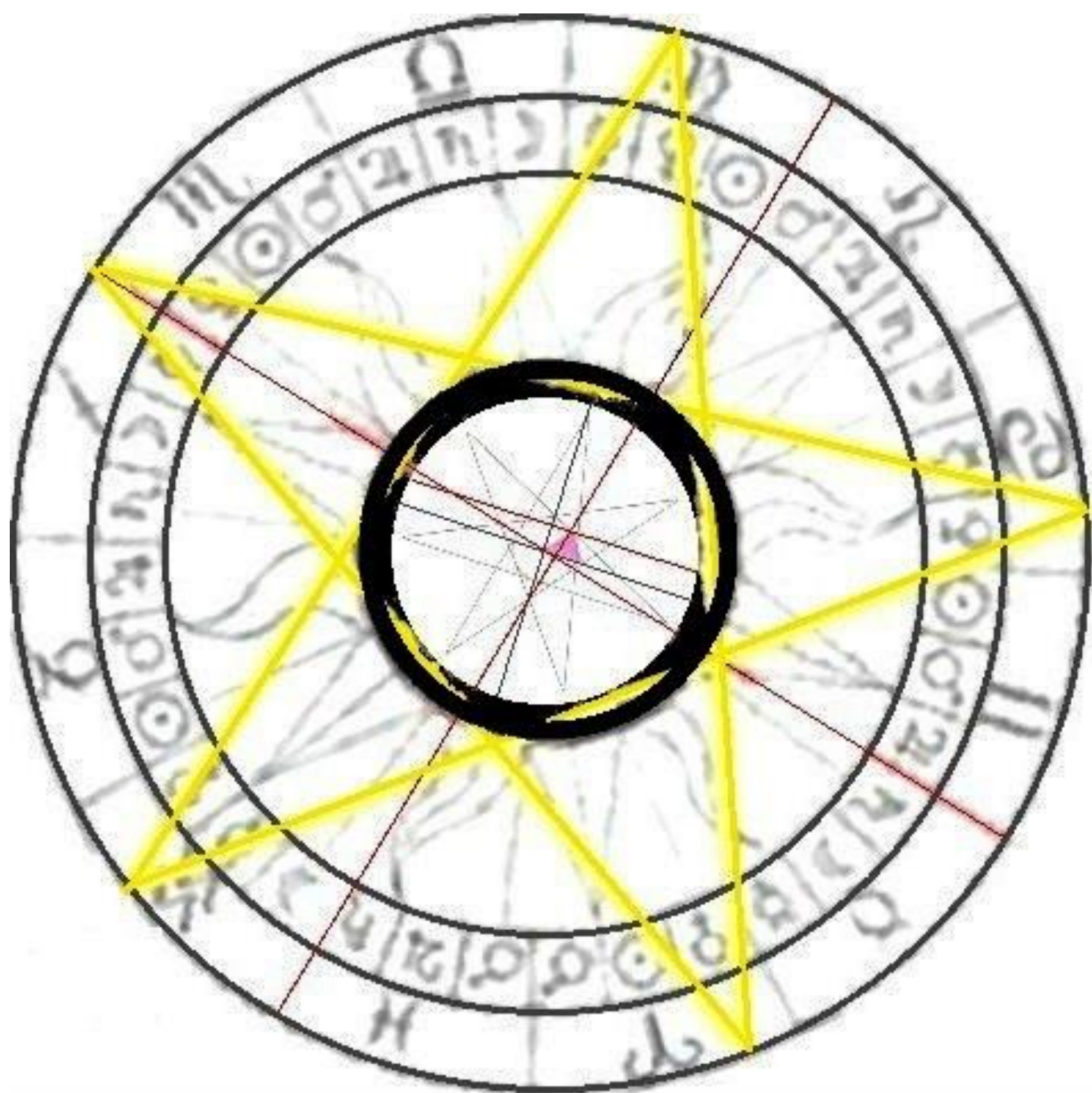












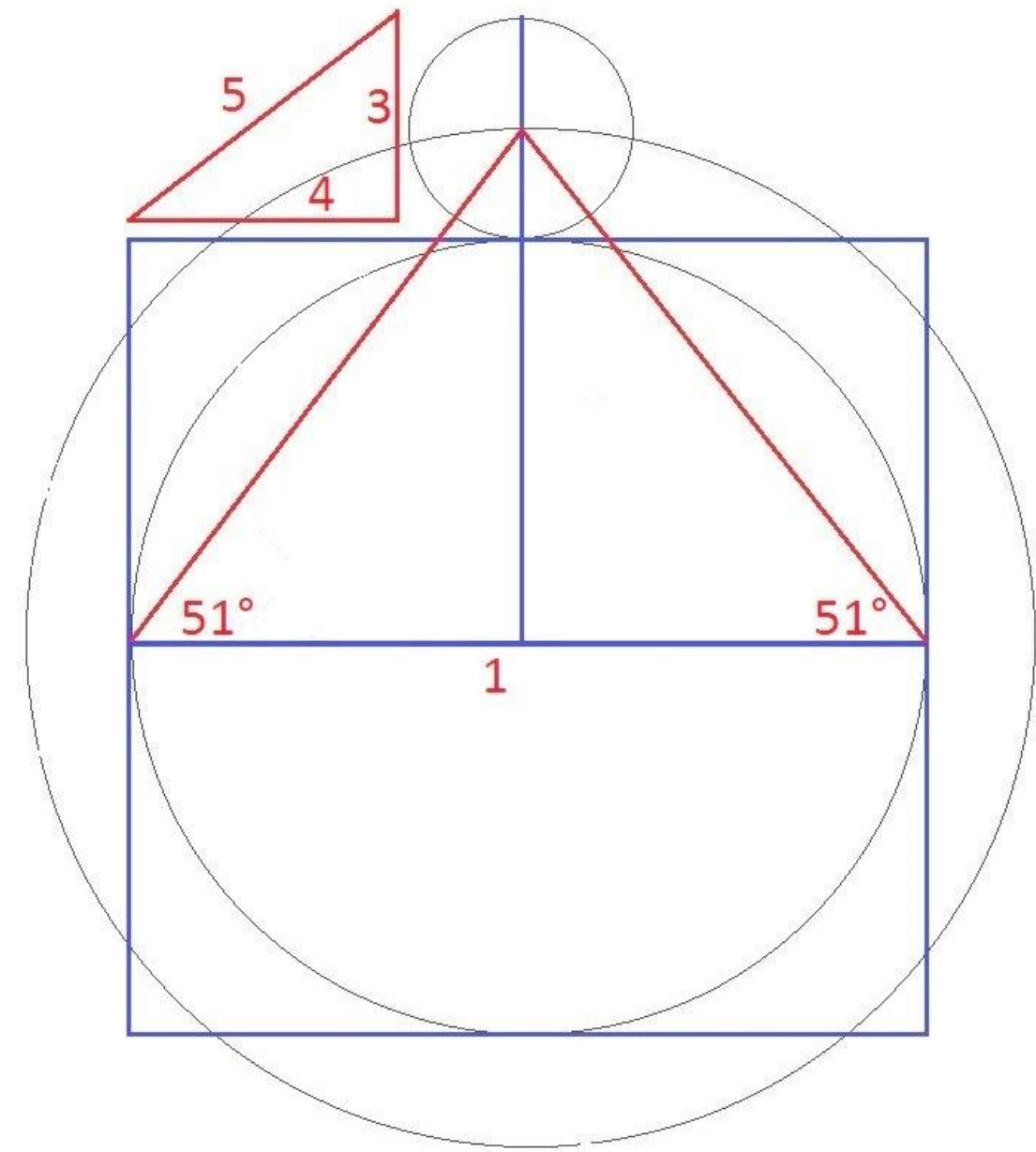
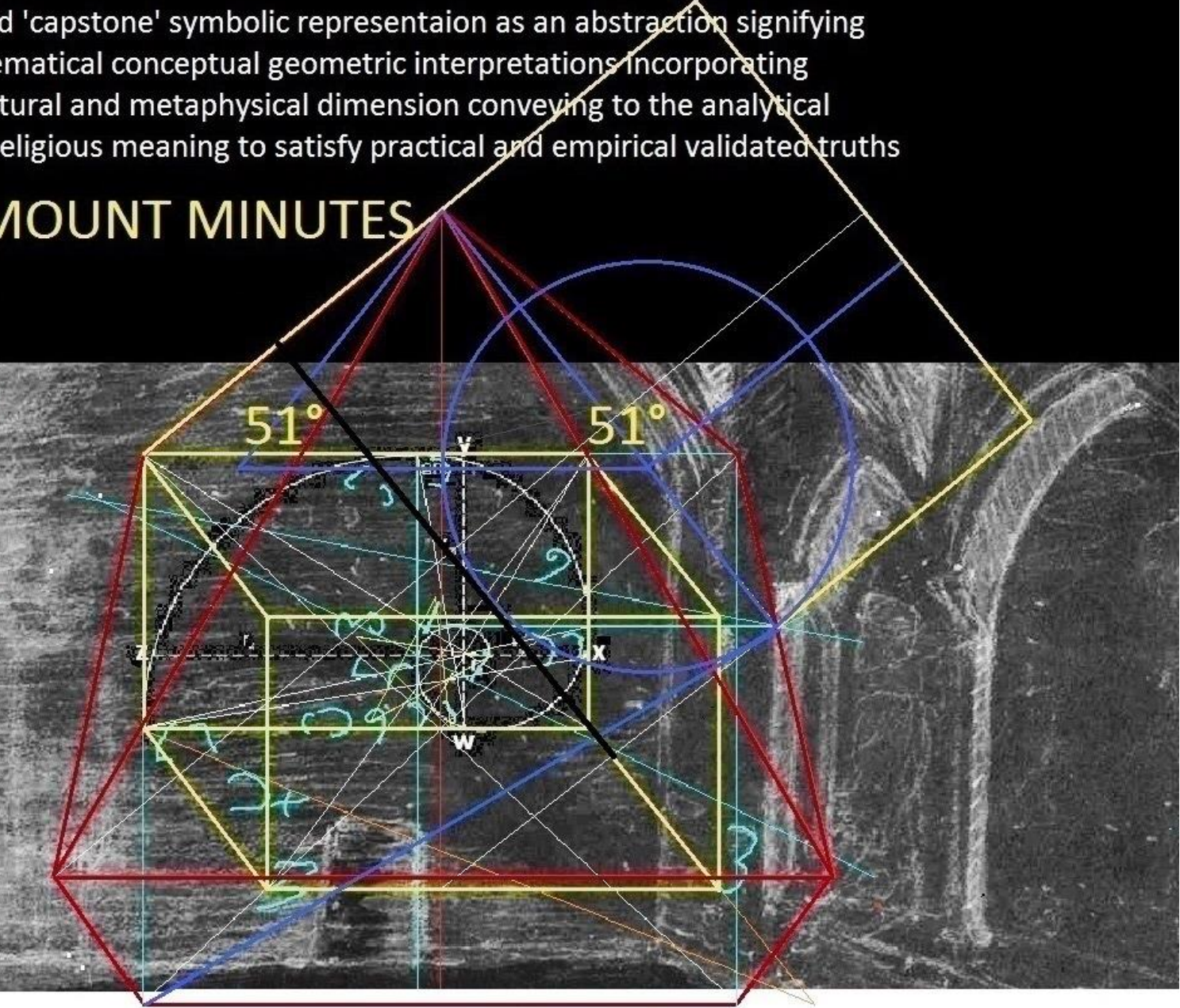


AT FORTROSE CATHEDRAL CHAPTER HOUSE CYPHERS ON THE WALL

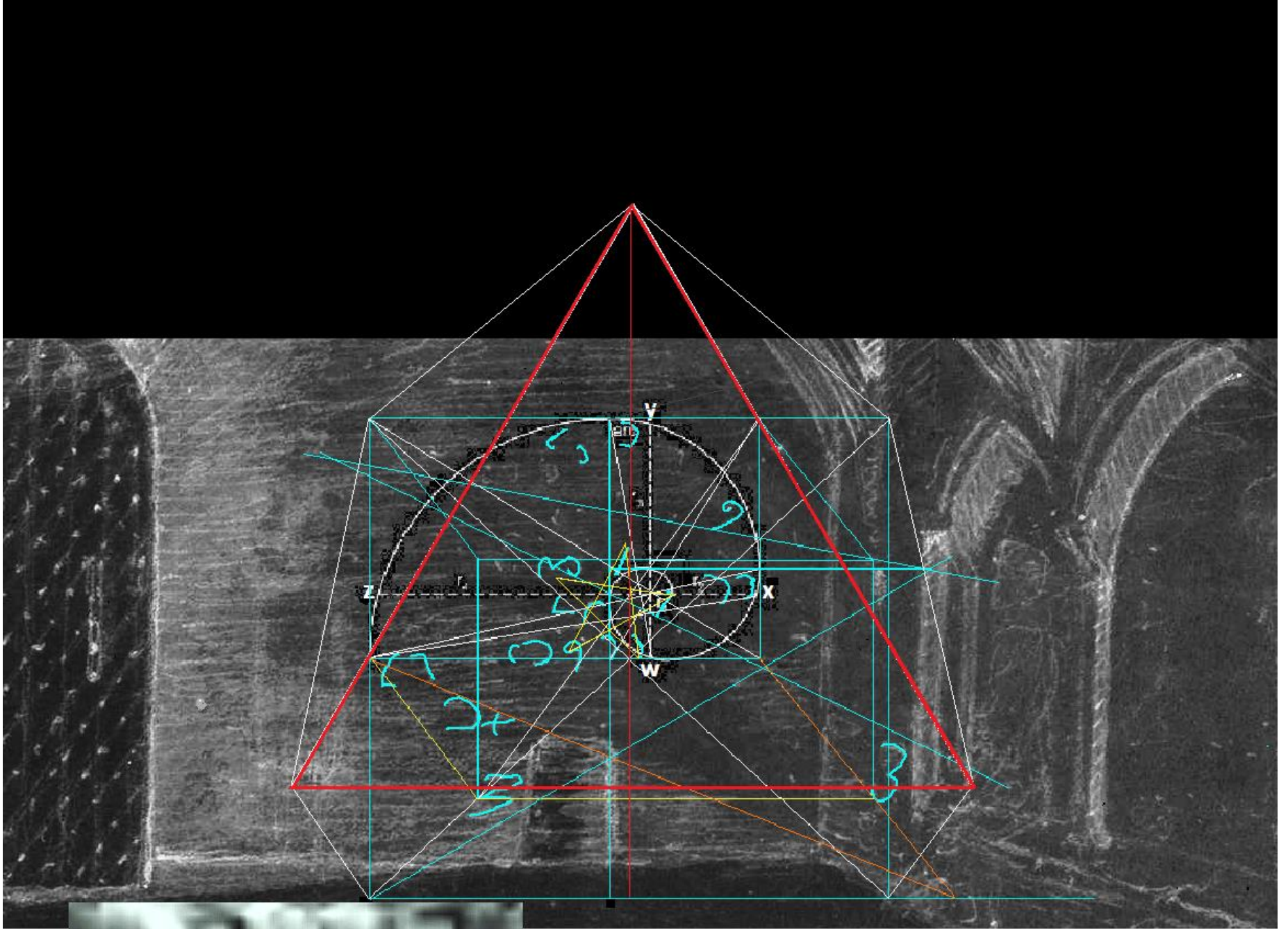
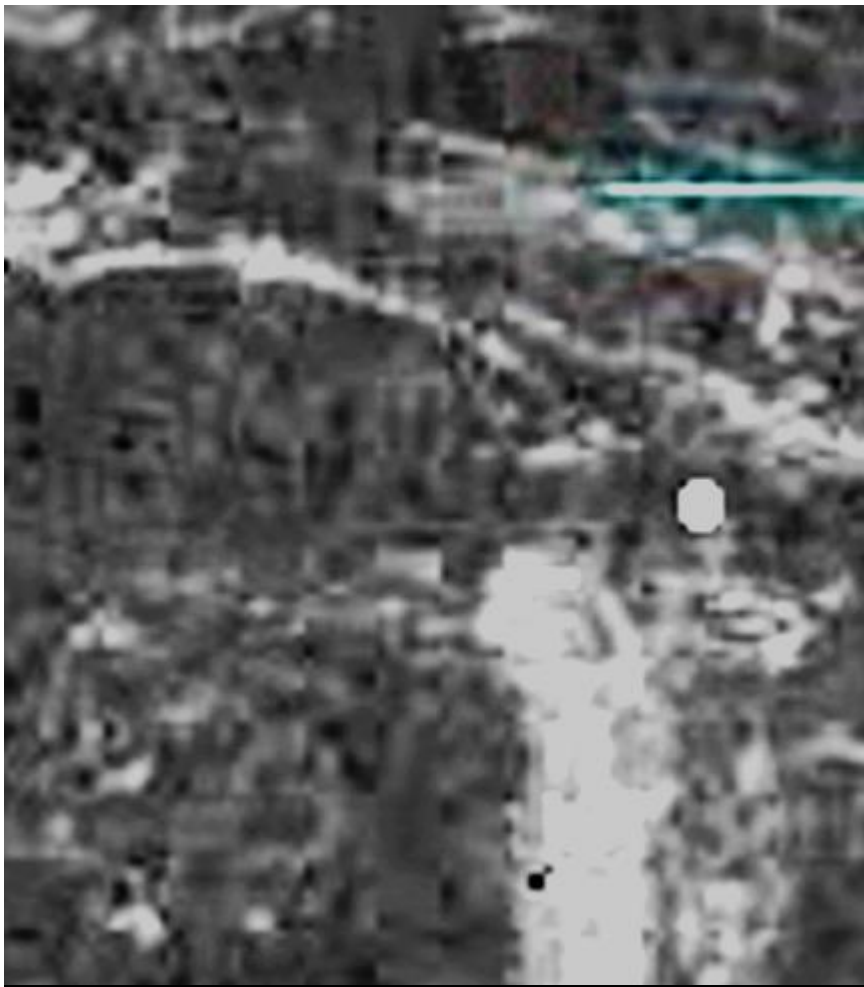
The Great Pyramid 'capstone' symbolic representaion as an abstraction signifying theoretical mathematical conceptual geometric interpretations incorporating symmetry of a natural and metaphysical dimension conveying to the analytical observer hidden religious meaning to satisfy practical and empirical validated truths

51° + X AMOUNT MINUTES

PHI, APOTHEM IS DISTANCE FROM TOP TO THE MIDDLE OF ONE SIDE OF THE GREAT PYRAMID AND THE LENGTH OF ONE HALF THE BASE ARE IN PHI. GOLDEN SECTION RELATIONSHIP. THE PHI RATIO IS APPROX. .618. APOTHEM: 610FT HALF BASE 755/2=377.5 PHI 377.5+610 =0.618



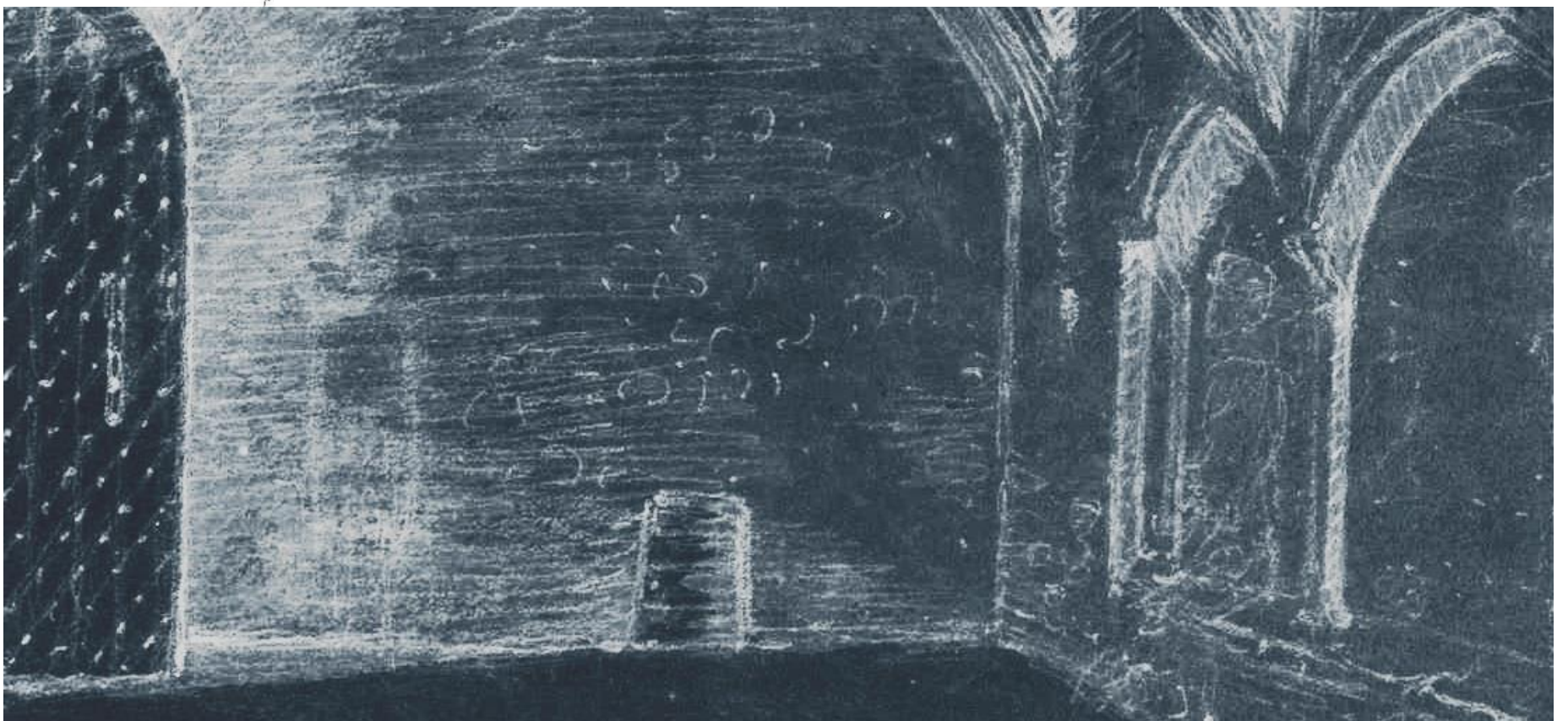
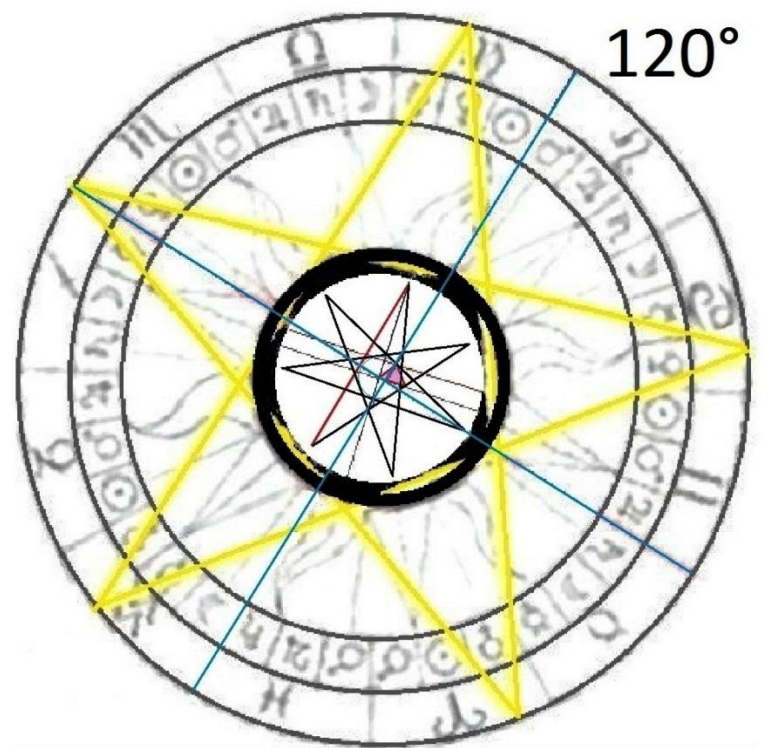
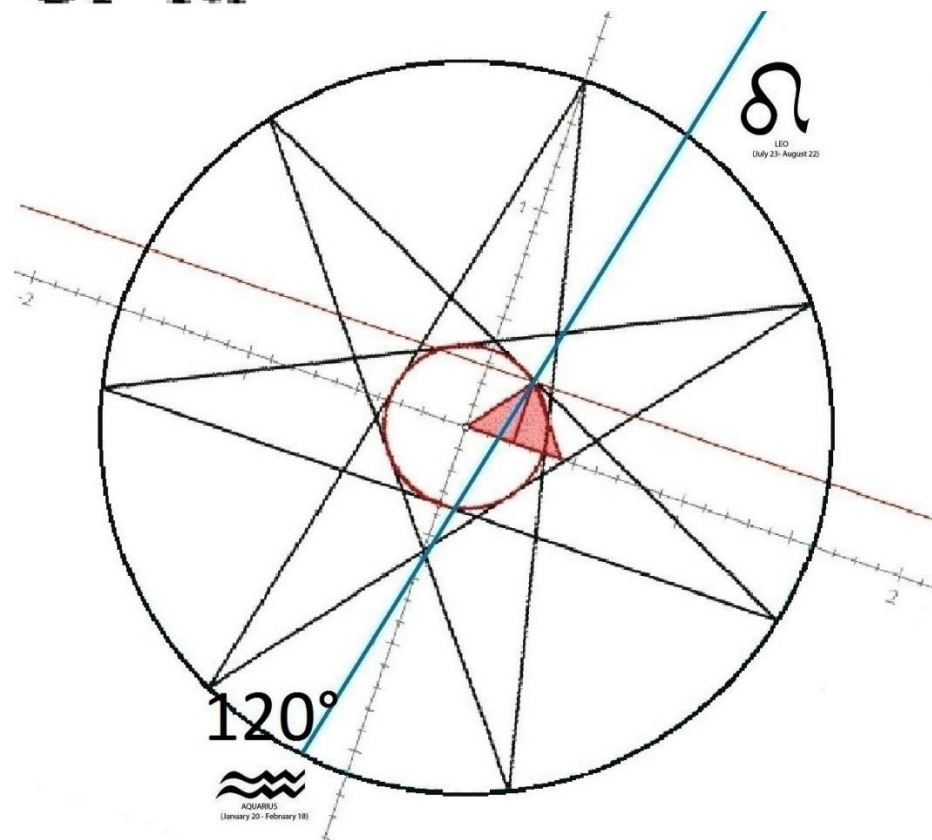




**AT FORTROSE THE  
MARRIAGE OF  
ALEXANDER  
MACKENZIE &  
CATHERINE NICHOLSON**



**Fortrose.** A royal burgh of Scotland, in the county of Ross. It is built on the northern banks of the Moray Frith, across which there is a ferry to Fort George. It originally consisted of two distinct towns, Rosemarke and Chanonry, which were joined by a charter of James II. of Scotland, in 1444, under the name of **Fortrose**. At the time of its incorporation with Rosemarke, Chanonry was the principal seat of divinity, law, and physic, for that part of Scotland, and had a very considerable trade, but after the reformation it lost much of its former importance; and during the civil wars its cathedral was dismantled by order of Oliver Cromwell, who had the materials conveyed to Inverness, for the purpose of erecting a military fort in that town. From this period it gradually went to decay, many of its ancient privileges became obsolete or forgotten, and it was not till within a very few years that its inhabitants made any efforts to revive its ancient importance. Several improvements have, however, recently taken place, a safe and elegant pier has been built, trade has begun to revive, and its revenues have considerably increased. **Fortrose** is 167 miles north of Edinburgh, and ten north-east of Inverness. Lon. 4° 5' W., lat. 57° 34' N.





13, 25, 51, 64, 77, 90, 104 PHI No's  
13, 26, 52, 65, 78, 91, 104 MAYAN No's  
16 LINES ENUMERATED =  $873.4 / 12$  VENUS REVOLUTIONS =  $72.783 \times 5 = 363.9166$  VENUS // EARTH DAYS  
 $873.4 / 72.7830 = 12$  VENUS REVOLUTIONS  
 $873.4 / 8 = 109.175$   
 $218.348 \times 4 = 873.392$   
 $873.4 / 8 = 109.175$   
 $8 \times 72 = 582.264$   
 $5 \times 72 = 363.916$   
 $582.264 - 363.916 = 218.348$   
 $218.348 / 2 = 109.174$   
 $363.9166 \times 20 = 7278.332$   
 $7278.332 / 873.4 = 8.3333$   
 $873.4 / 8.3333 = 104.8499$   
 $104.8499 / 2 = 52.4249 / 2 = 26.2122 / 2 = 13.1062$   
 $13 + 6987.2 = 7000$   
 $8 \times 873.4 = 6987.2$   
 $873.4 = 218.348 \times 4$   
 $582.264 + 363.916 = 946.180$   
 $946.180 / 13 = 72.7830$   
 $946.180 - 873.400 = 72.78$   
 $6987.2 / 32 = 218.35$   
 $873.4 \times 4 = 3493.6 / 109.175 = 32$   
5125 END OF THE 5TH SUN 2012  
 $3112 \text{BC} + 2012 \text{AD} = 5125$   
 $5125 / 20 = 256.25$   
 $256.25 / 32 = 8.0078$   
 $8 \times 32 = 256$

MARY	MARY	32MM	(32)+(06)+(01)+(51)+(51)+(06)+(06)+(06)+(06)=165	MARCH
ALEXANDER	ALEX	06MM	(165)+(70)=235	APRIL
ALEXANDER	ALEX			
MARY	MARY			MAY
KATHARINE	KATHY	01MM		
CATHERINE	CATHY	51MM		
ROBERT	ROBERT	51MM		
JANET	JANET	06MM	(06)+(13)+(13)+(19)+(25)+(32)+(57)+(70)=235	JUNE
JANET	JANET			
JOHN	JOHN	06MM		JULY
JOHN	JOHN			
NORMAN	NORMAN	06MM		NOVEMBER
NORMAN	NORMAN			
CATHERINE	CATHY			
ROBERT	ROBERT			
DONALD	DONALD	06MM		DECEMBER
DONALD	DONALD			



ISLE OF SKYE PAIRS Plot 19,20 Garafad Stenscholl Isle of Skye Scotland

MARY	MARY	32MM	(32)+(06)+(01)+(51)+(51)+(06)+(06)+(06)+(06)=165	MARCH
ALEXANDER	ALEX	06MM	(165)+(70)=235	APRIL
ALEXANDER	ALEX			
MARY	MARY			MAY
KATHARINE	KATHY	01MM		
CATHERINE	CATHY	51MM		
ROBERT	ROBERT	51MM		
JANET	JANET	06MM	(06)+(13)+(13)+(19)+(25)+(32)+(57)+(70)=235	JUNE
JANET	JANET			
JOHN	JOHN	06MM		JULY
JOHN	JOHN			
NORMAN	NORMAN	06MM		NOVEMBER
NORMAN	NORMAN			
CATHERINE	CATHY			
ROBERT	ROBERT			
DONALD	DONALD	06MM		DECEMBER
DONALD	DONALD			

ISLE OF SKYE PAIRS				
NORMAN	NORMAN	64MM	(384)+(84)+(64)=532	NOVEMBER
ALEXANDER	ALEX	4 5MM		APRIL
JANET	JANET	4 5MM		JUNE
KATHARINE				
CATHERINE	CATHY	51MM		
ROBERT	ROBERT	51MM		
MARY	MARY	32MM		MARCH
JOHN	JOHN	4 5MM		JULY
DONALD	DONALD	4 5MM		DECEMBER
ALEXANDER				APRIL
JANET				JUNE
NORMAN				
MARY	MARY			
CATHERINE				
ROBERT				
JOHN				
DONALD				

(57)+(57)+(57)+(57)+(25)=253    (57)+(57)+(57)+(64)=235    (57)+(57)+(57)+(57)+(97)=325

(57)+(64)+(77)+(39)+(51)+(64)=352

(57)+(57)+(57)+(57)+(64)+(64)+(77)+(39)+(51)=523

(57)+(57)+(57)+(57)+(57)+(19)+(25)+(32)+(70)+(06)+(70)+(25)=532

(84)+(77)+(70)+(64)+(57)=352        PAIRED, NORMAN ALEX JANET CATHY ROBERT DONALD JOHN MARY

(06)+(13)+(13)+(19)+(25)+(32)+(57)+(70)=235

(19)+(25)+(32)+(57)+(70)+(57)+(57)+(57)+(57)+(06) = 437.

1/ SKYE ANCESTRAL NAMED PAIRS AND THE TABLE OF BASE CONSTANTS.

1-2-6.5mm            1.616x2=3.236            phi 103.552 divided 16 = 6.472

1-3-13mm            3.236x2=6.472  
1-4-19mm            6.472x2=12.944  
1-5-25mm            12.944x2=25.888  
1-6-32mm            25.888x2=51.776  
1-7-39mm            51.776x2=103.552

SQUARE ROOT OF 5+1 DIVIDED 2

1-8-45mm            5 = 2.23606798+1 = 3.23606 DIVIDED 2 = 1.6180339 = PHI

1-9-51mm            n power 2 = n+1 or 1/n=n-1

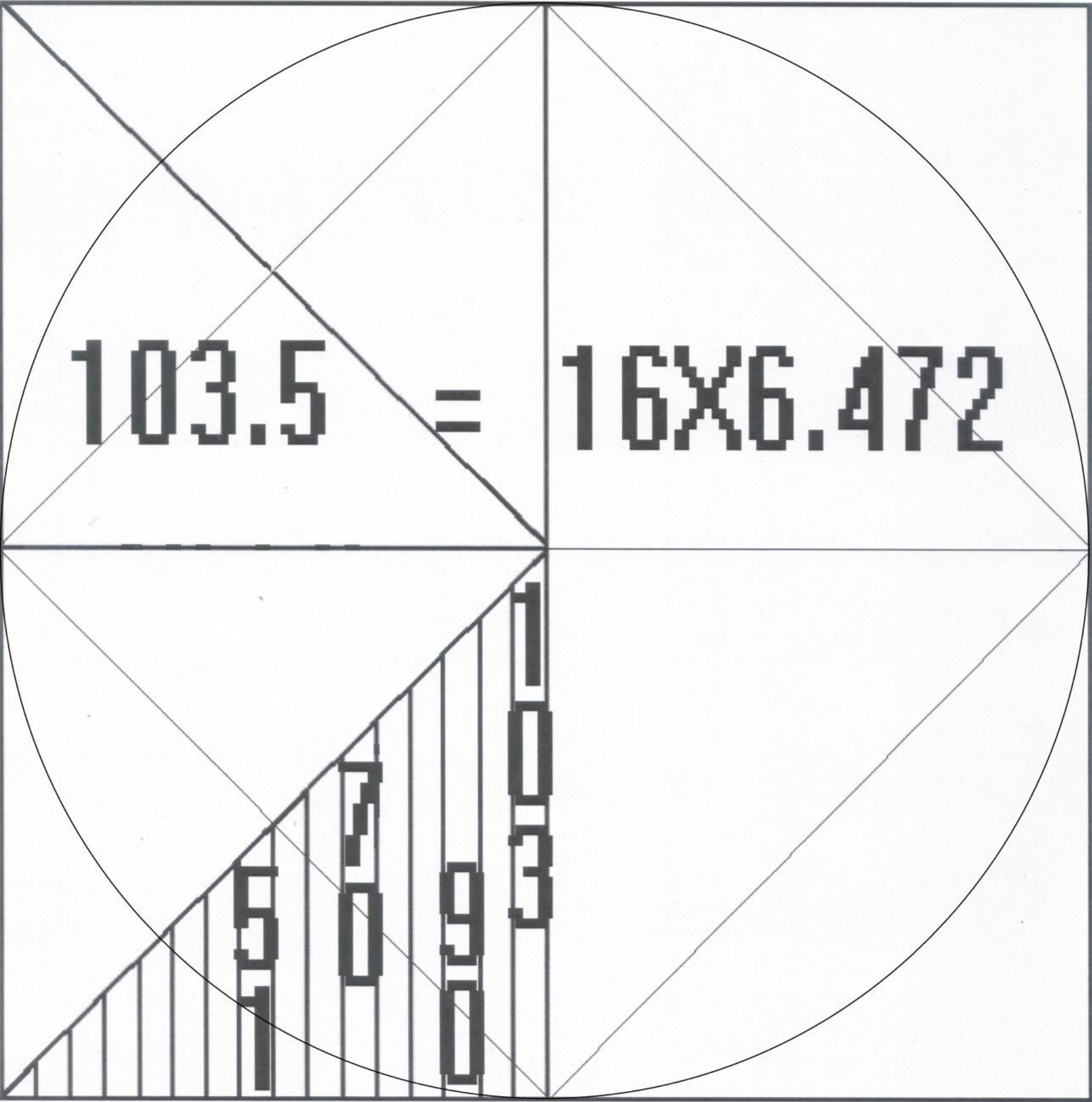
- 1-10-57mm
- 1-11-64mm
- 1-12-70mm
- 1-13-77mm
- 1-14-84mm
- 1-15-90mm
- 1-16-97mm
- 1-17-104mm

FISHER PAIRS					
MEROVEC	13	PAIRED (20)+(20)=40	(09)+(09)=18	(16)+(16)=32	(13)+(13)=26
QUINTUS TARUS	17				
IGNIS CYRIACUS MAGNUS	9		29	29	
PATRICIUS QURIACUS	16	(40)+(18)=58			(32)+(26)=58
MAXIMUS	13		(29)+(29)=58		
PAMPHILLIS	16				
TYTALUS	20				
FLAMMULUS	6	SIX NUMBERS 06,19,25,32,57,70 ARE PRODUCED OF ISLE OF SKYE DUPLICATE NAMES ARE PAIRED AT DISTANCE			
6.472mm					
IPROMORUS	9	(06MM) (13)+(06)=19	(16)+(09)=25	(16)+(16)=32	(20)+(14)+(06)+(17)=57
(20)+(20)+(16)+(14)=70					
NARCISSUS	14				
THEOPHILUS	20				
AMESHAS SPENTAS	1				
		ALEXANDER MACKENZIE OF GARAFAD SKYE.			

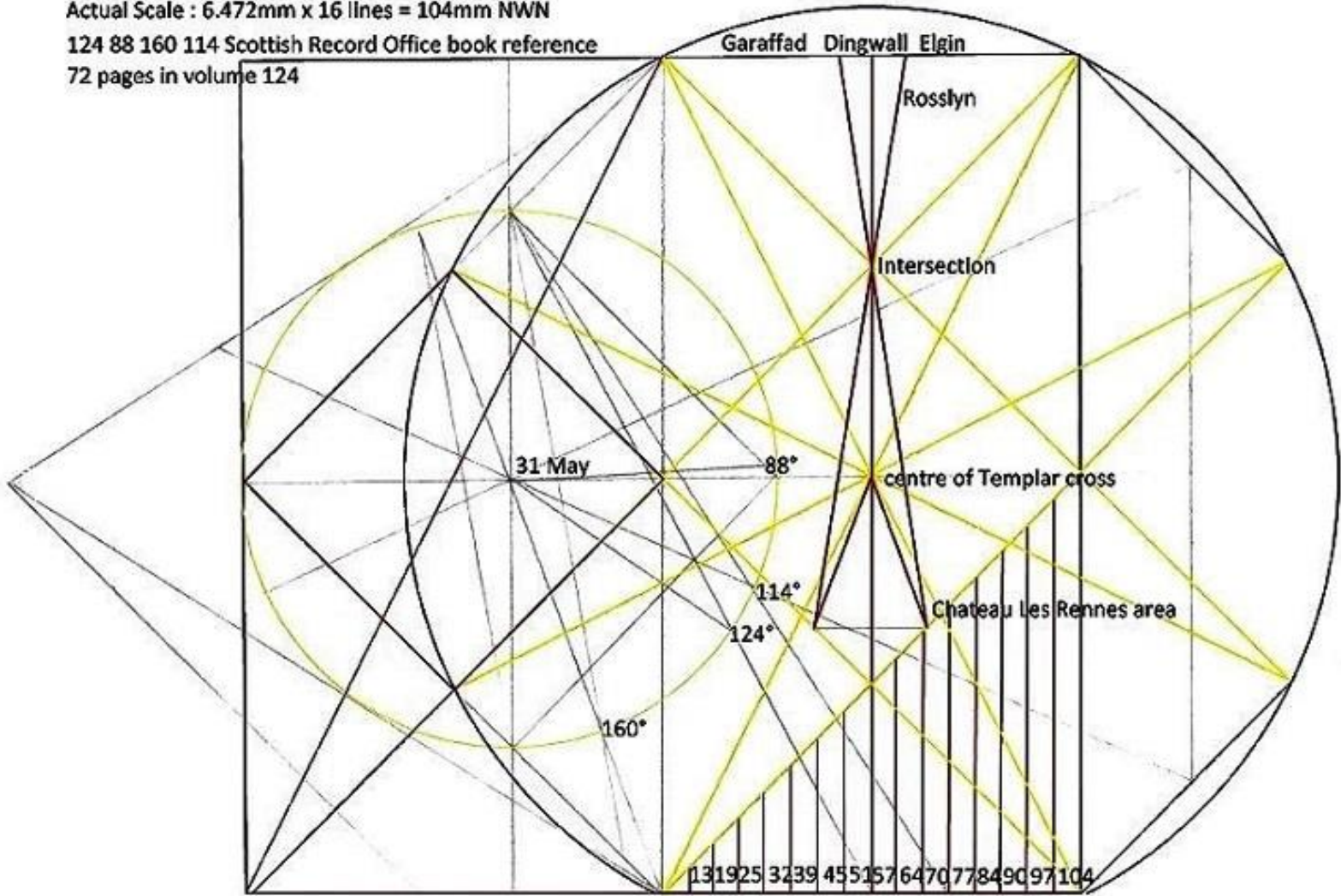




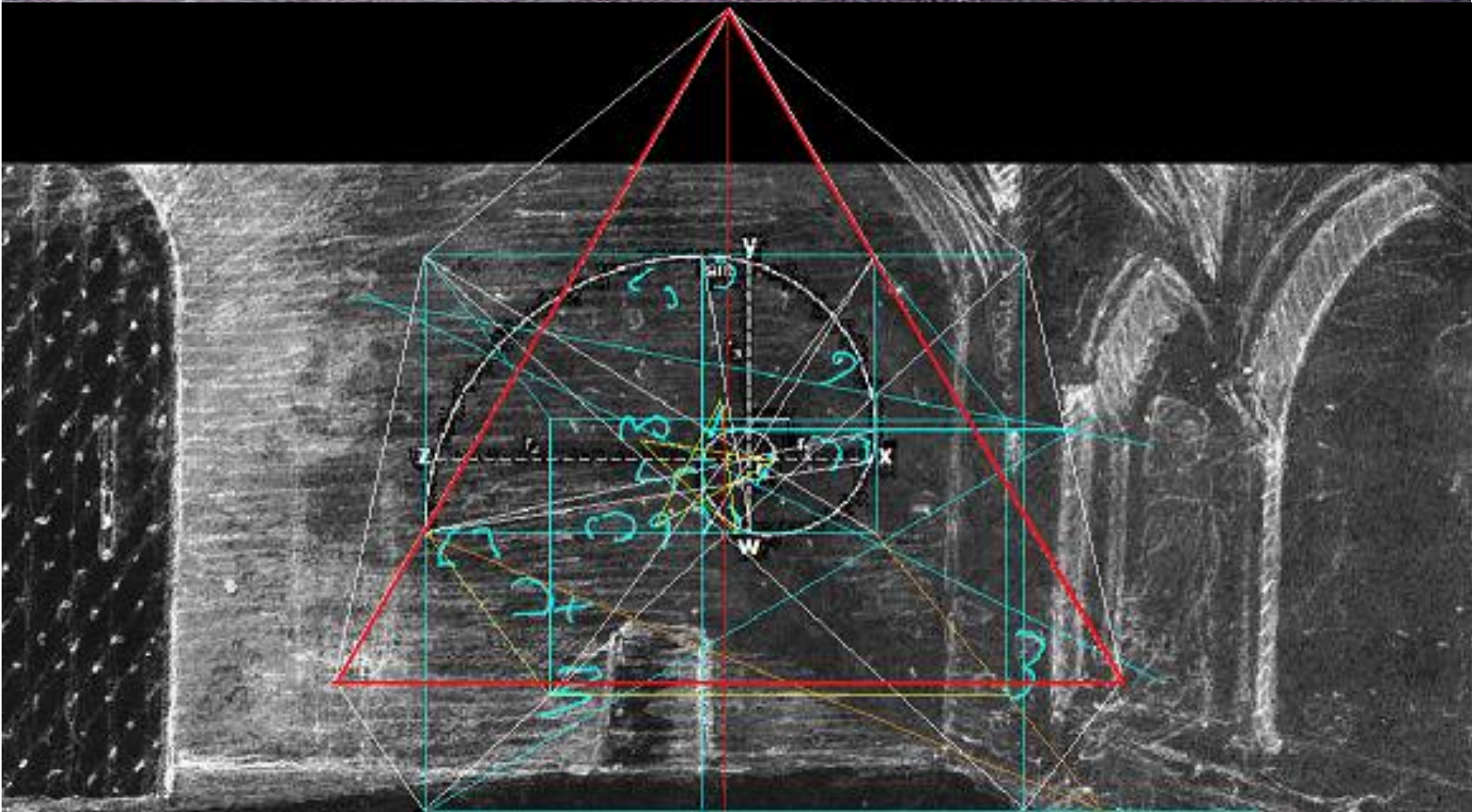




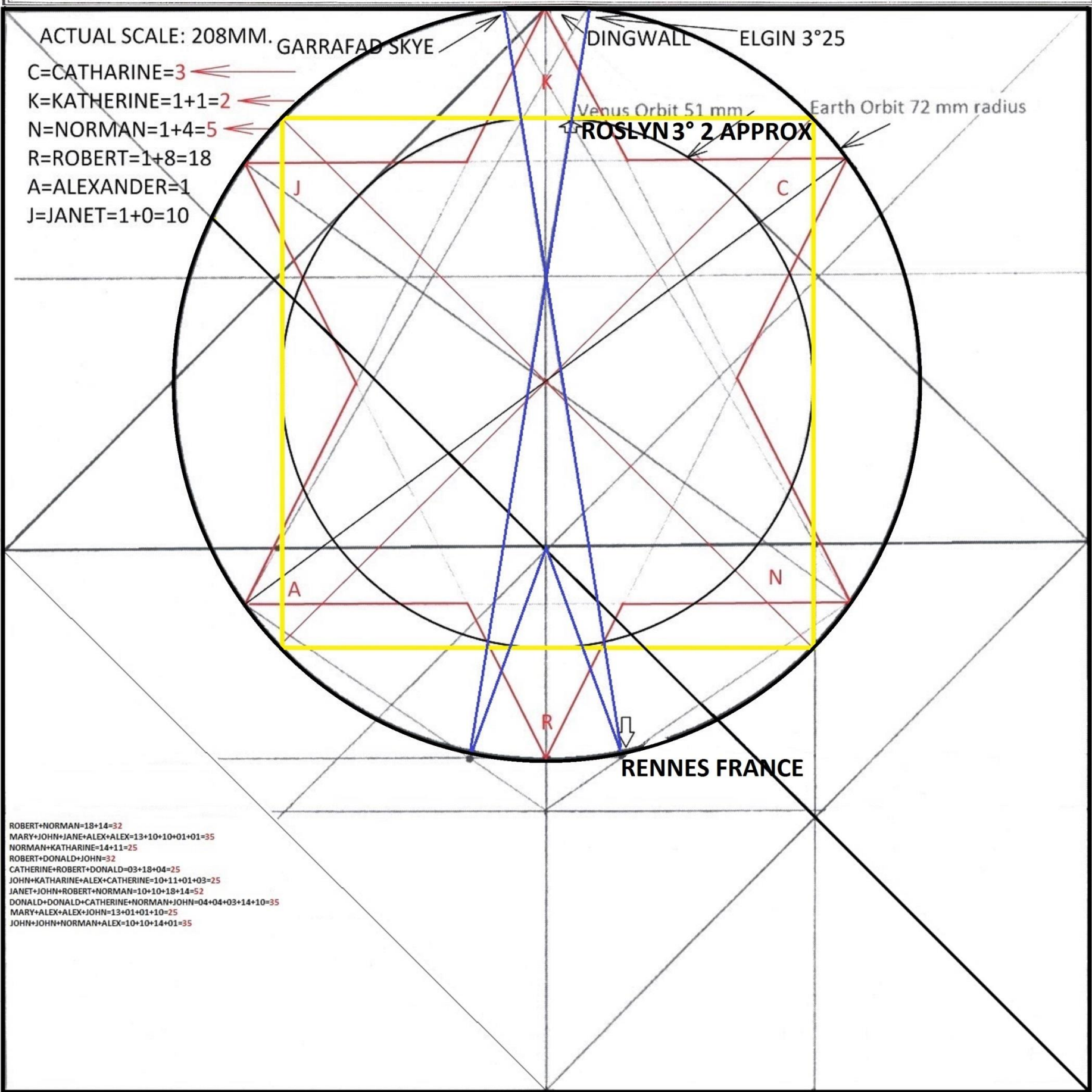
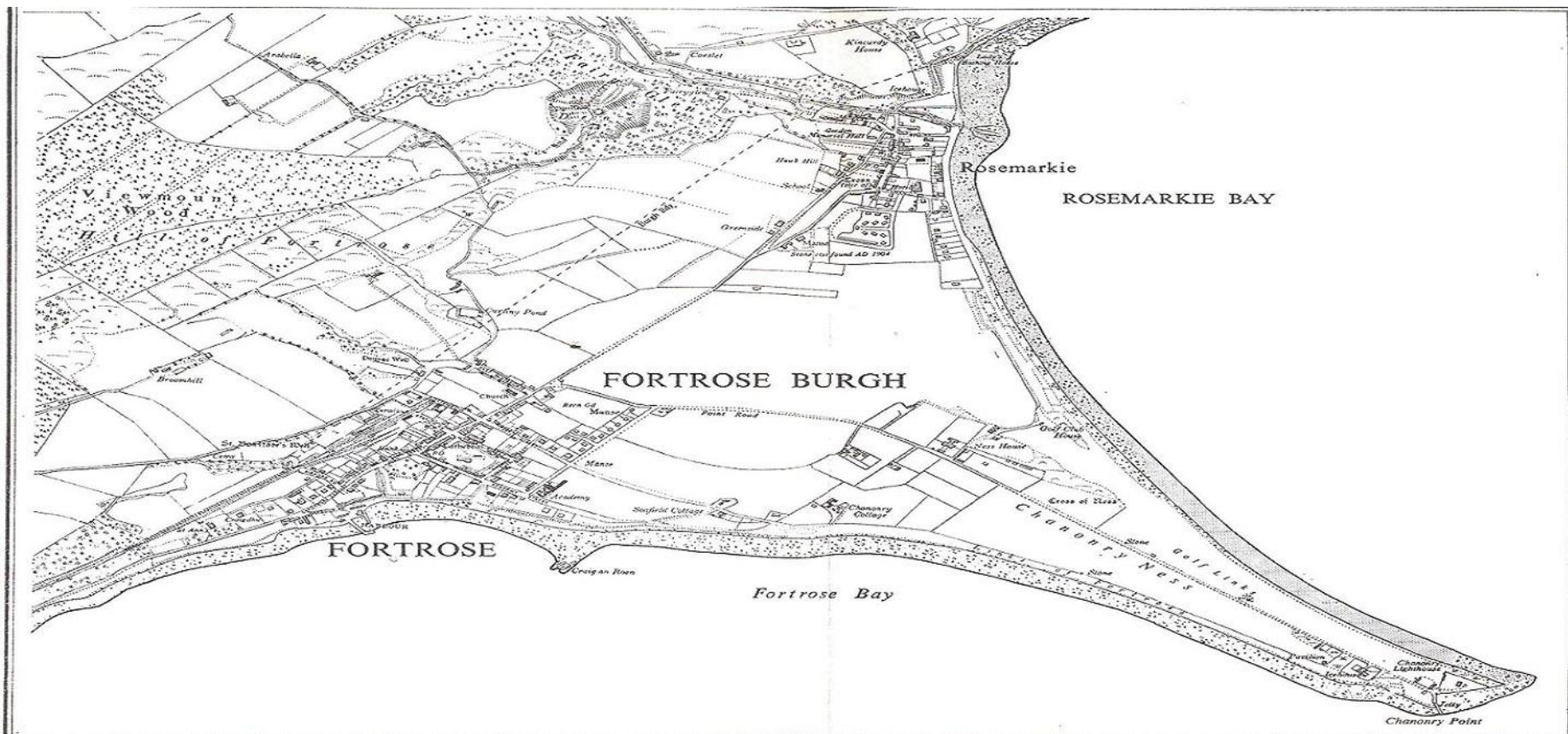
Actual Scale : 6.472mm x 16 lines = 104mm NWN  
124 88 160 114 Scottish Record Office book reference  
72 pages in volume 124













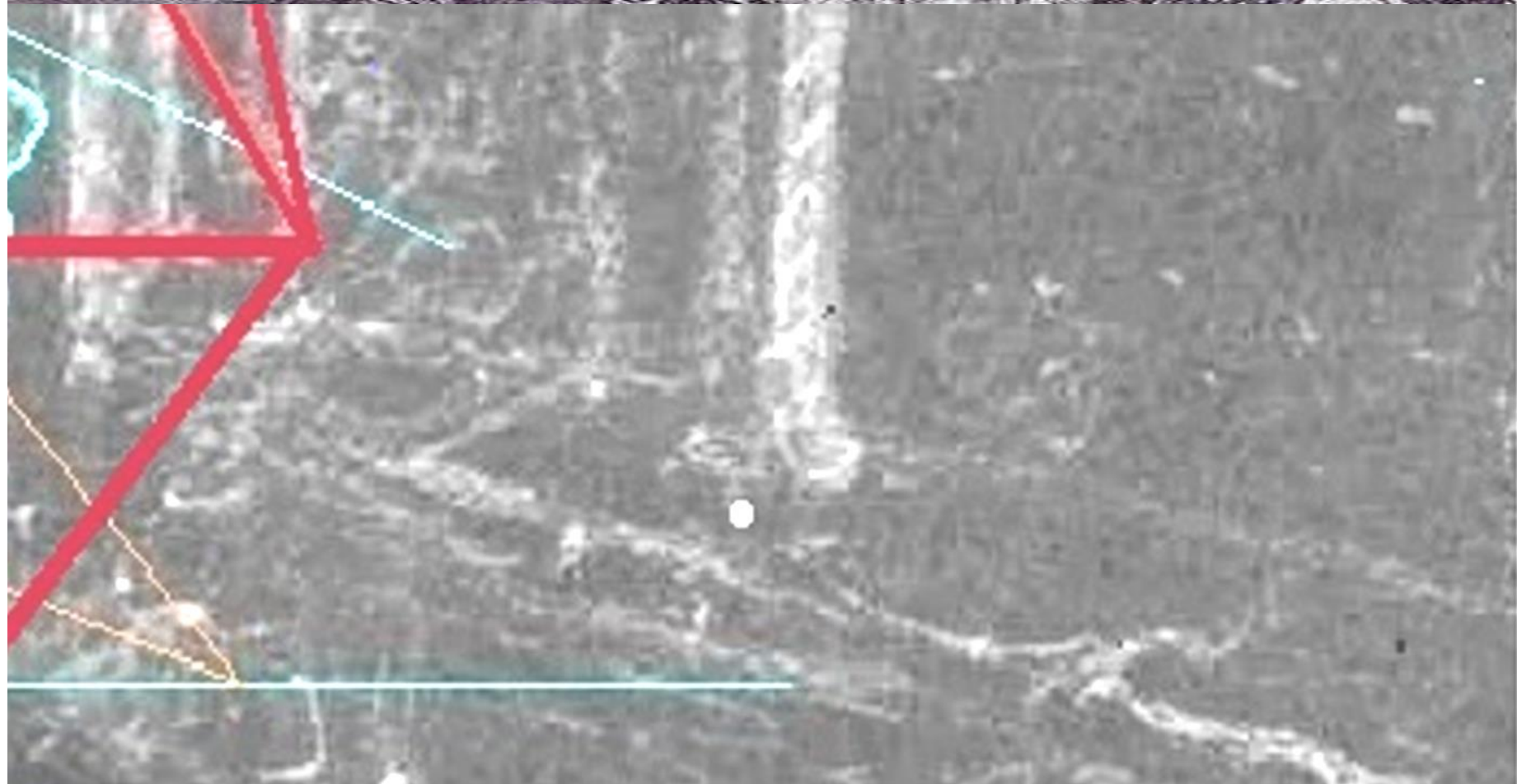
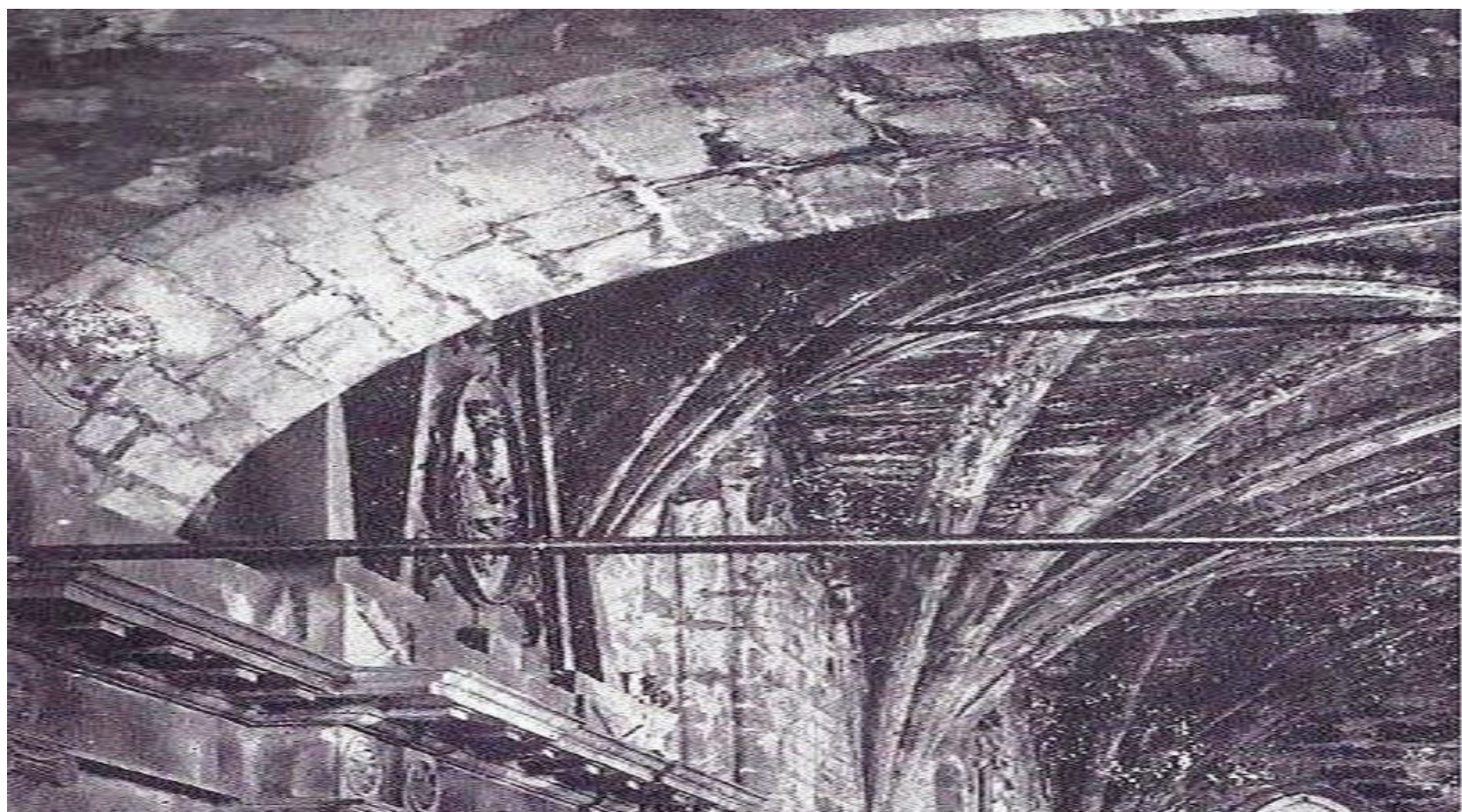
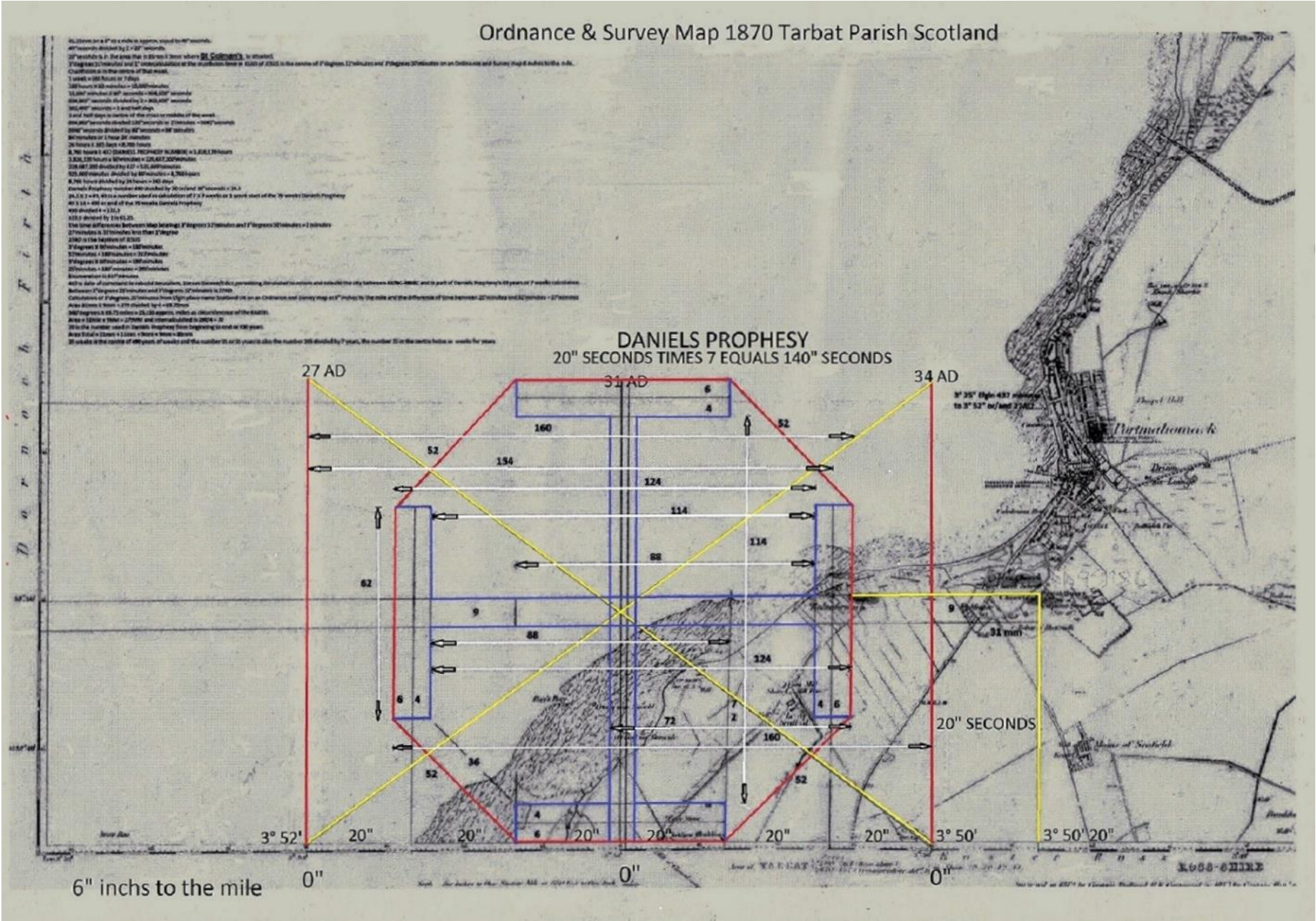
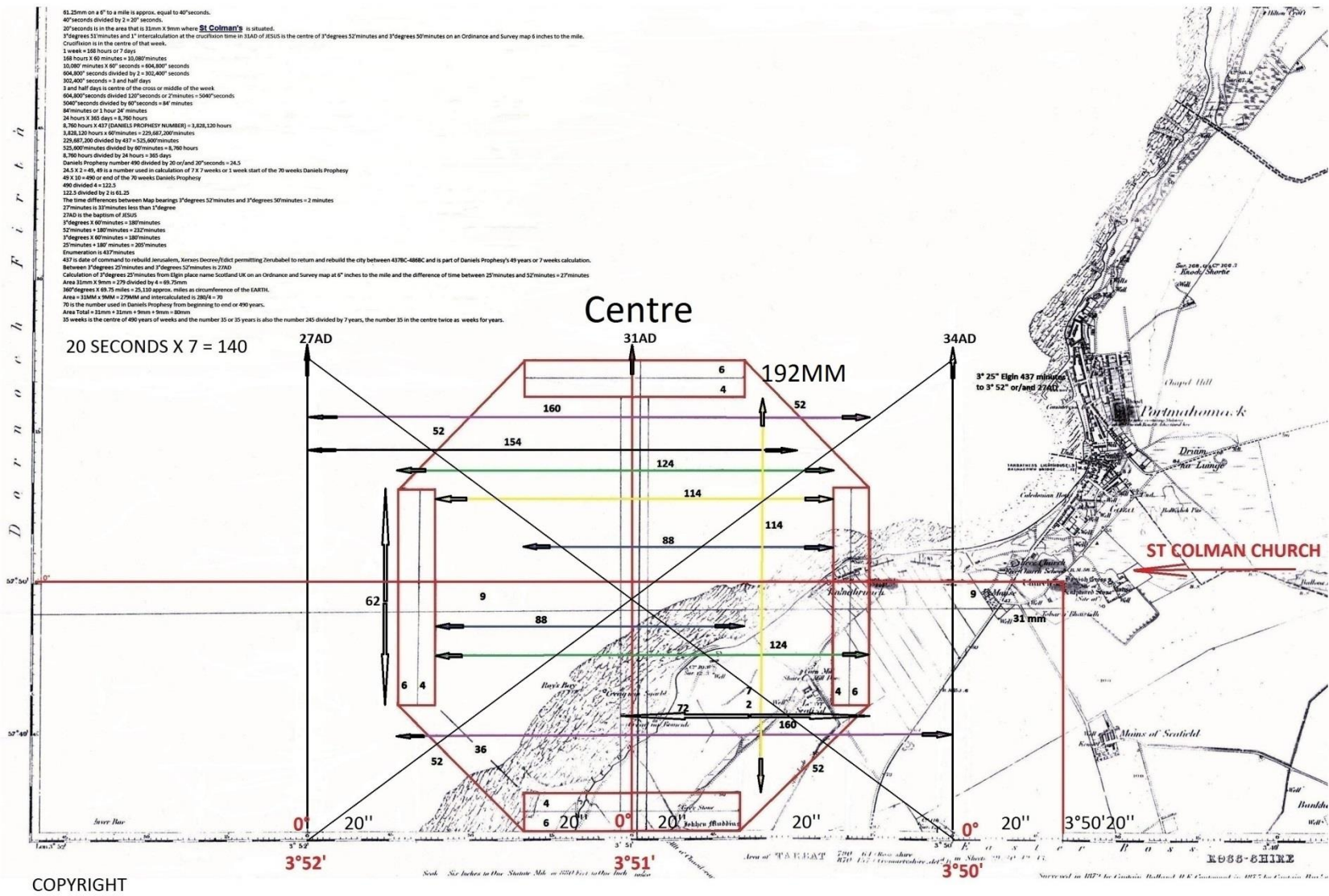


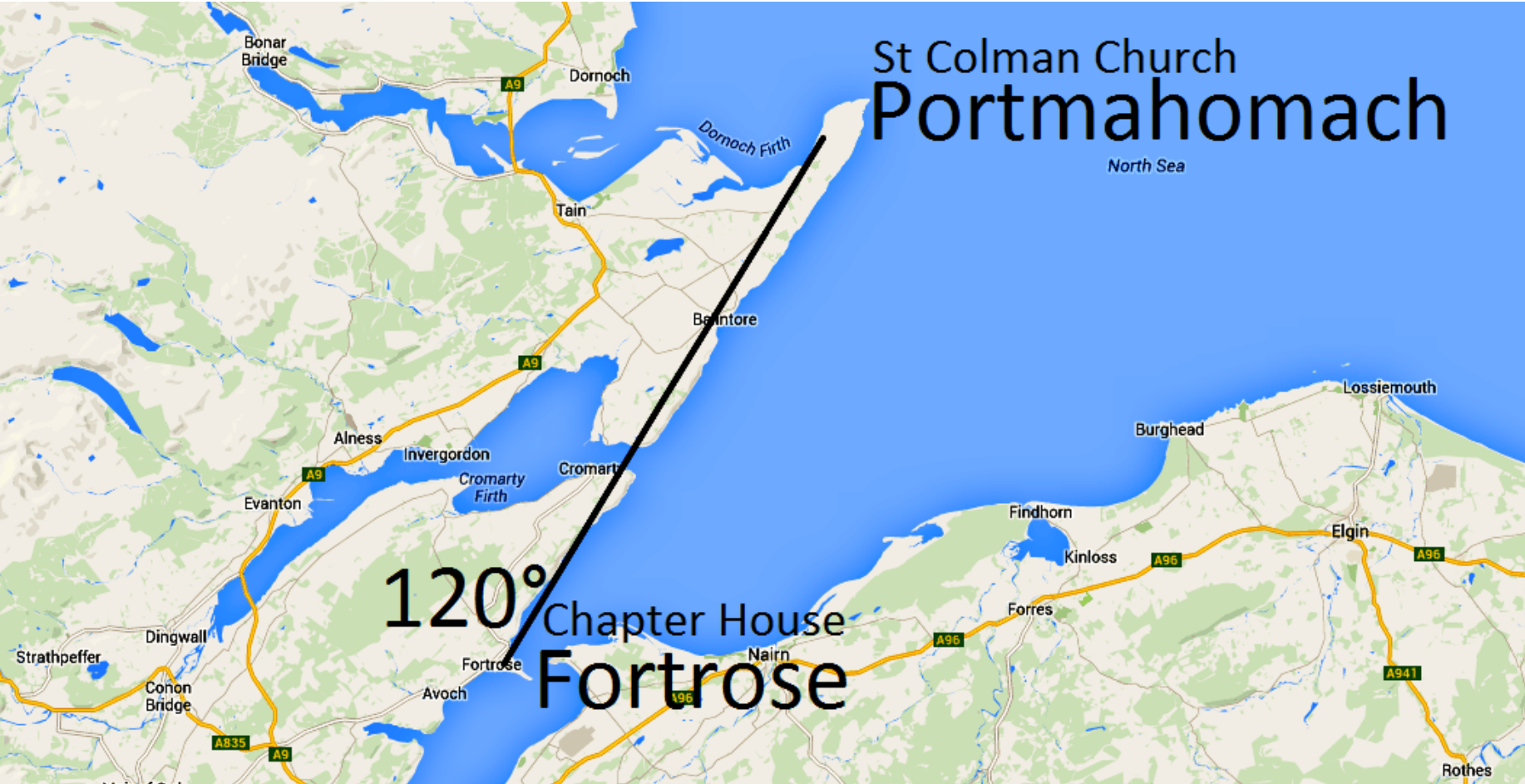


CHART A

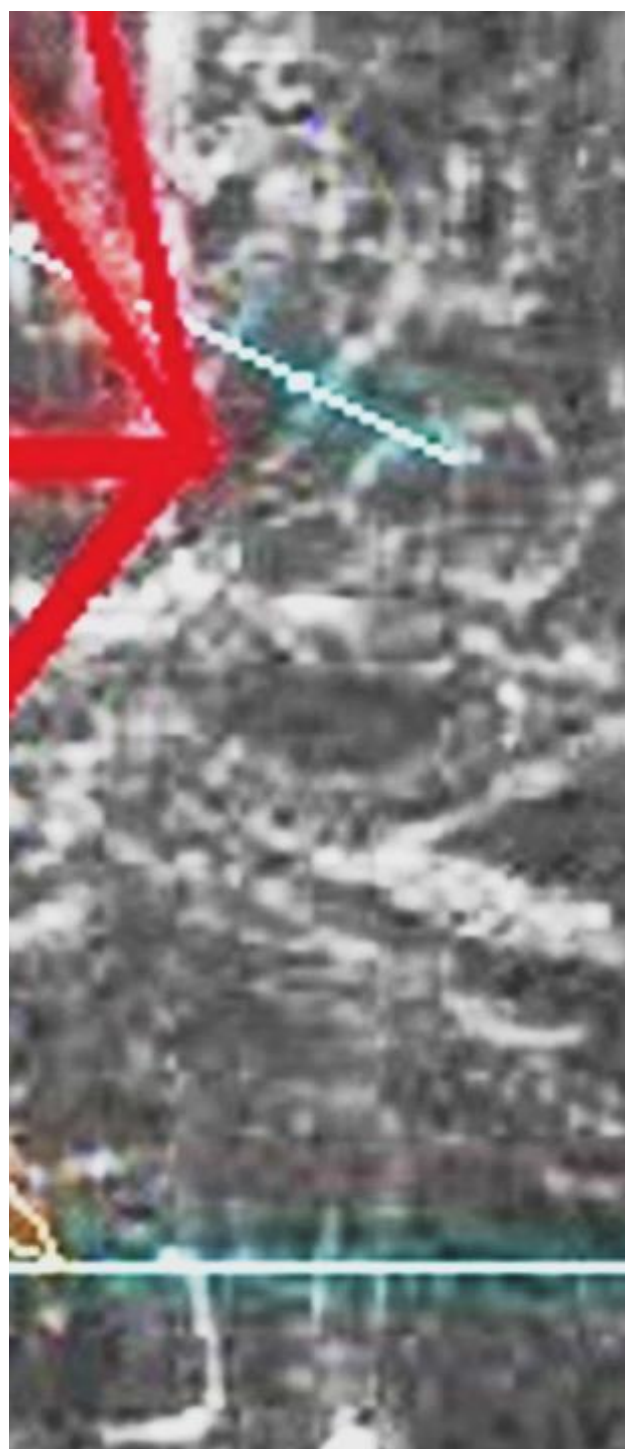
ORDNANCE & SURVEY MAP 1870 6"-1 MILE TARBAT PARISH DANIELS PROPHECY



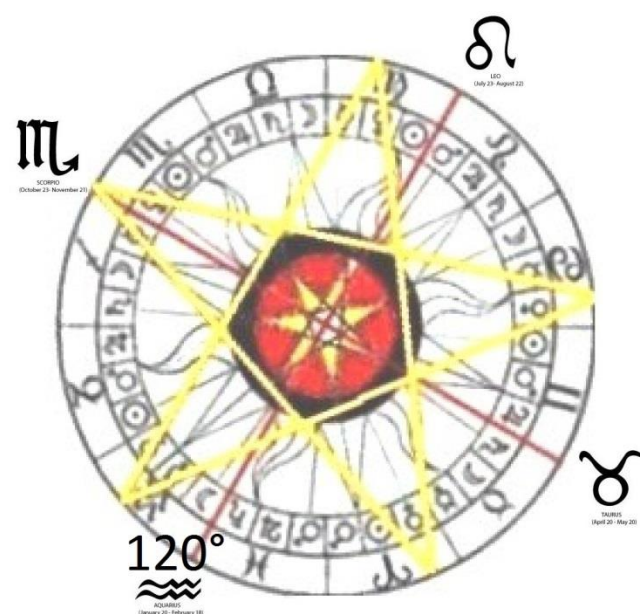
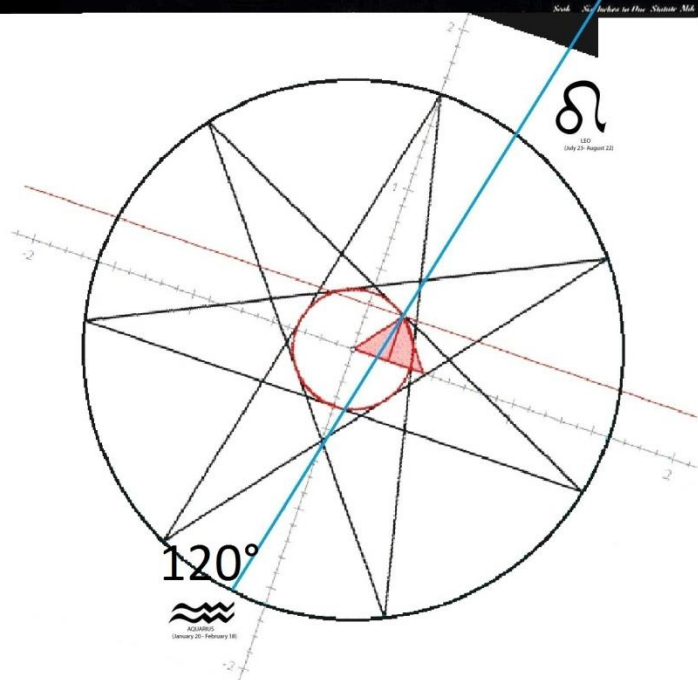
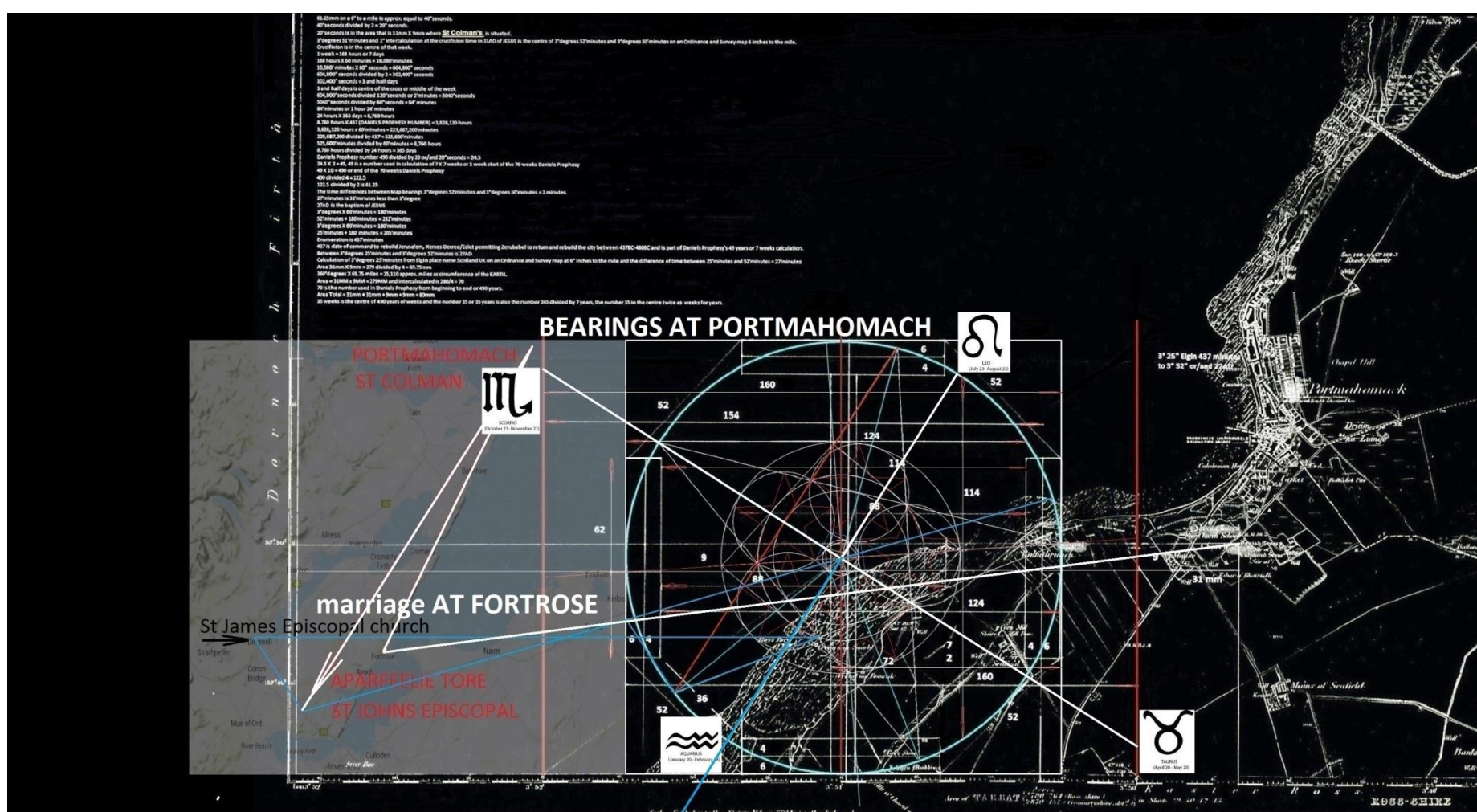




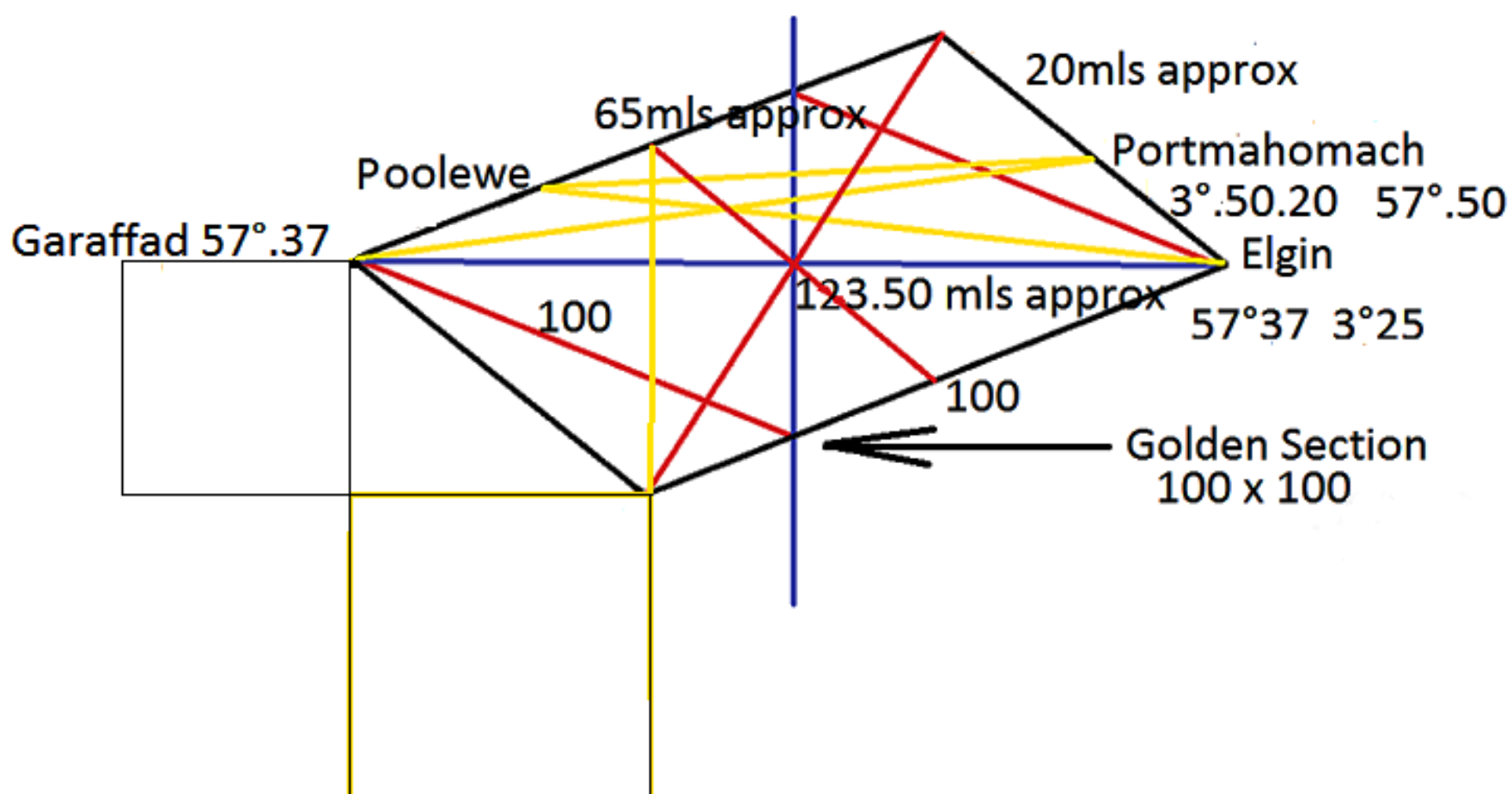




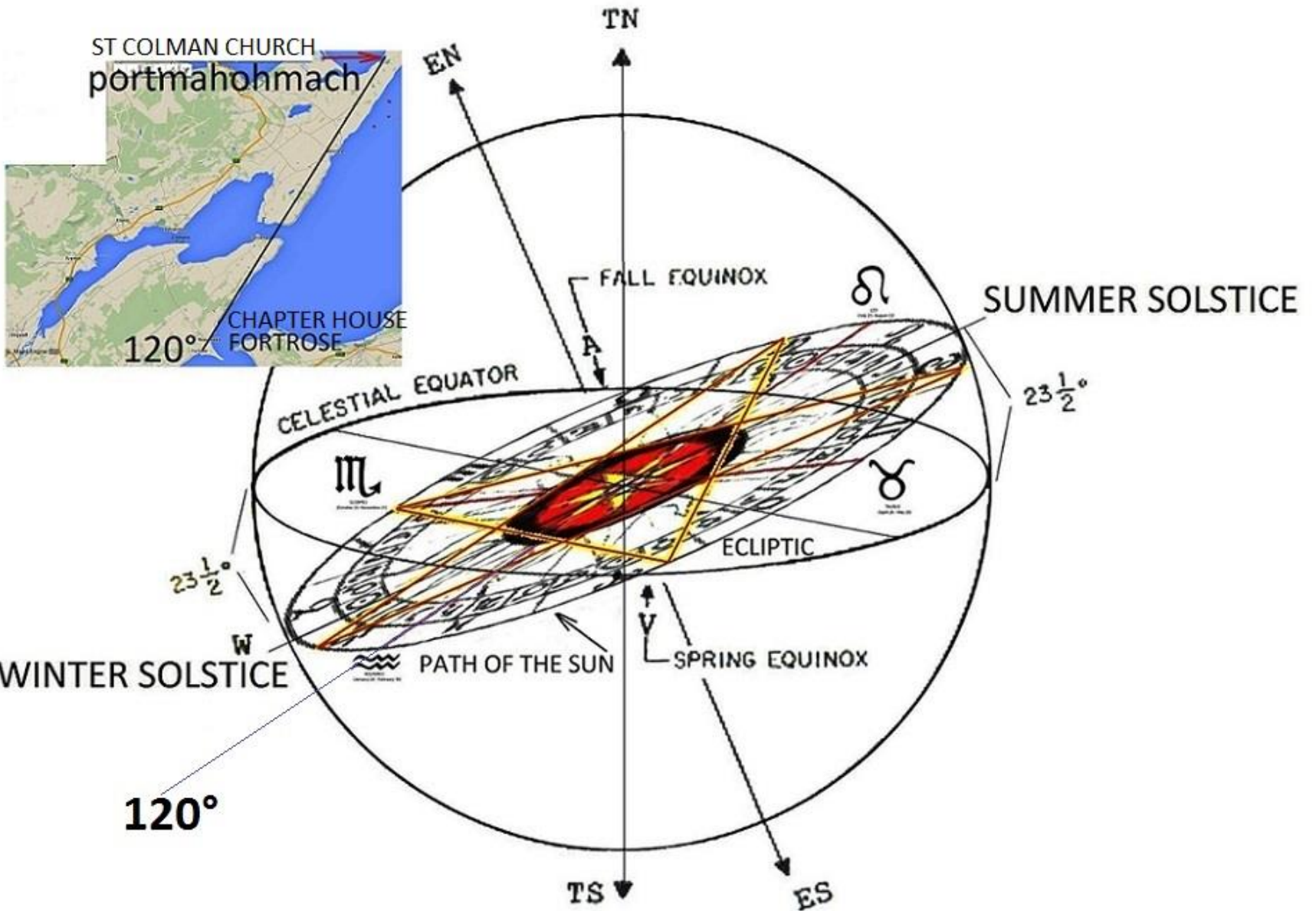




GREAT PYRAMID INTERSECTED AT APEX AT 120 DEGREES  
( MAGNIFICATION OF HEPTAGON IN ZODIAC )  
CHALDEAN ORIGIN







LOUIS VI KING FRANCE (HOUSE OF CAPE)

ISABELL CAPE

OSMOND III

ROBERT II DE CHAUMONT MARRIED RICHILDE, LADY OF ROSSLYN

ROBERT BORN 1190 ST CLAIR NORMANDY MARRIED ELEANOR DREUX

WILLIAM SINCLAIR 5TH EARL OF ORKNEY MARRIED AMICIA DE ROSSLYN

HENRY SINCLAIR MARRIED ALICE FENTON

WILLIAM SINCLAIR 8TH LAIRD ROSSLYN MARRIED ROSABELLE

WILLIAM SINCLAIR II

Henry Sinclair, 1st Earl of Orkney

Henry Sinclair, 2nd Earl of Orkney

William Sinclair, 3rd Earl of Orkney

WILLIAM SINCLAIR 3RD EARL OF ORKNEY

baron Rosslyn Chapel 1st lord Sinclair daughter

COLIN MACKENZIE

RODERICK OF TARBAT

JOHN OF TARBAT MARRIED MARGARET ERSKINE (DAUGHTER OF SIR GEORGE ERSKINE OF INVERTEIL KINGHORN FIFE)

ALEXANDER OF AROLOCH

ROBERT V OF AROLOCH

ALEXANDER MACKENZIE MARRIED CATHARINE NICHOLSON

DONALD MACKENZIE

MARY MACKENZIE

ANDREW FOSTER

THOMAS HENDERSON FOSTER

JANE SHEILA KAY

US



Thibaud de Payne (doomsdaybook)

Catherine SINCLAIR HUGHES DE PAYENS (KNIGHTS TEMPLAR)

ROBERT

ROBERT

WILLIAM ST CLAIR

HENRY ST CLAIR

WILLIAM ST CLAIR

WILLIAM ST CLAIR

JOHN STEWART 1ST EARL ATHOL

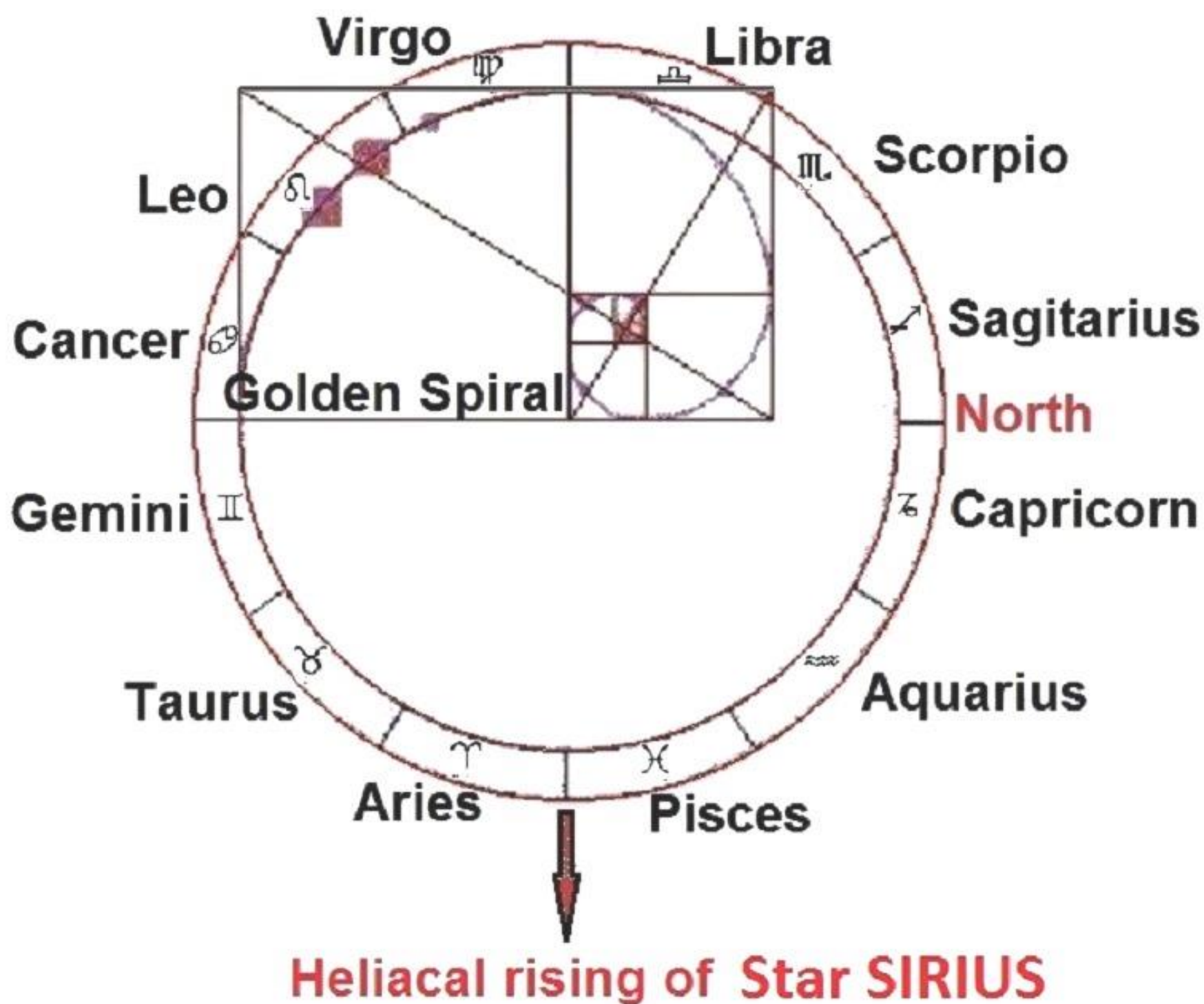
JOHN STEWART 2ND EARL ATHOL

JOHN STEWART 3RD EARL ATHOL

ELEANOR SINCLAIR

ELIZA STEWART (ISOBELLA) MARRIED KENNETH MACKENZIE (NA-CUIRE)





## FORTROSE, ROSEMARKIE & NEIGHBOURHOODS.

**FORTROSE** is a small town and representative burgh, in the parish of Rosemarkie; 21 miles s. of Tain, 18 N.E. of Beaul, and 10 N. of Inverness; situate on the north side of the inner part of the Moray Frith, nearly opposite Fort George, from which it is distant two miles and a half. Before the abolition of episcopal establishments in **Scotland**, **Fortrose** cathedral was that of the bishopric of Ross, and this town was likewise the chief seat of learning in this quarter of the kingdom; it was mentioned in history by the title of the 'Channony of Ross.' James II, in 1444, united the town in burghal privileges with the neighbouring village of Rosemarkie, under the name of *Fort-Ross*, which has since been softened down into **Fortrose**. But small portions of the ancient cathedral now remain entire; one part of it is used as a court-house and prison, and another division as a burial-place. Rosemarkie is comparatively a meaner place than **Fortrose**, though in point of antiquity it takes precedence as being the parish town. The trade of shoemaking is the most prominent branch of business in **Fortrose**, while in Rosemarkie weaving is the chief occupation. Between the former place and Fort George there is a regular ferry, and the town has an excellent harbour, erected by parliamentary commissioners, which is frequented by the London, Leith, Aberdeen and Dundee traders.

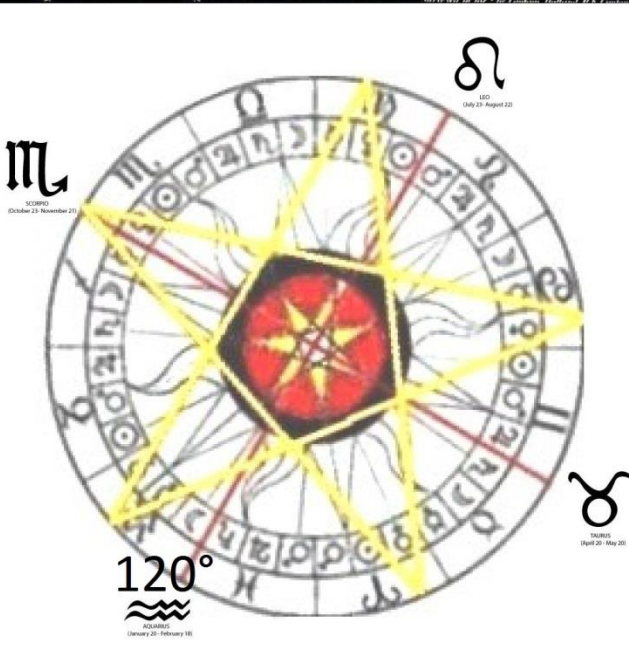
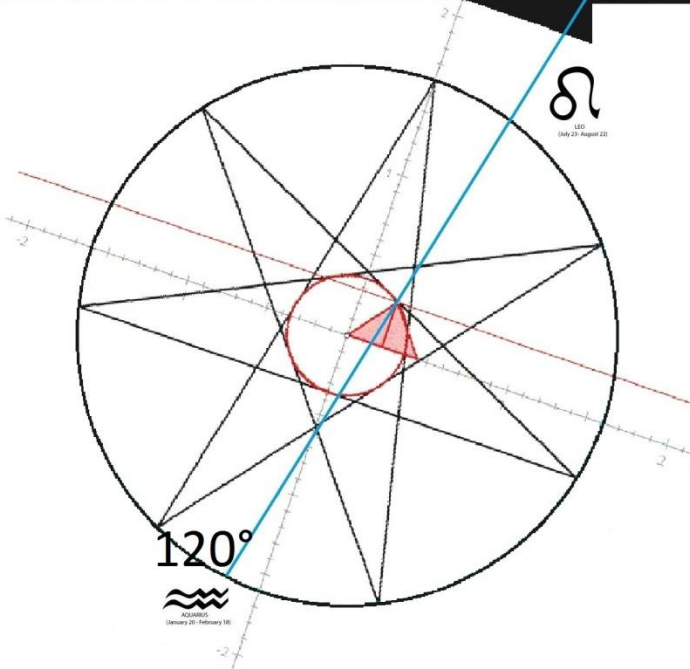
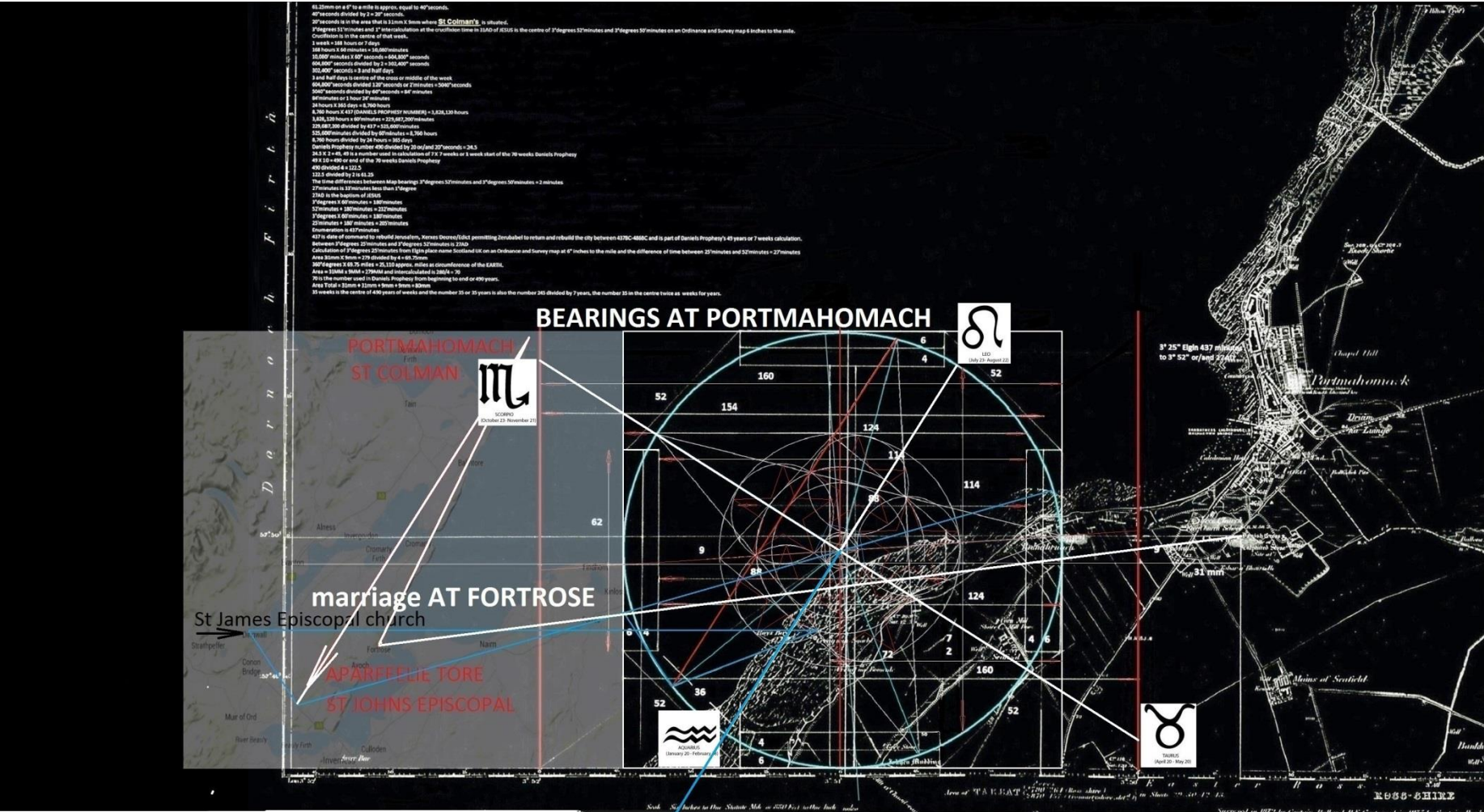
**Fortrose** is governed by a provost, three bailies, a dean of guild and nine councillors; and the burgh joins with Inverness, Forres and Nairn in sending a member to parliament.

The parish **church**, which is at **ROSEMARKIE**, is a modern erection, having been completed in 1821; it is in the late Gothic style, and considered to be a handsome well-finished building; the situation of the edifice has been happily selected, and its commanding aspect on the coast uniformly attracts the particular notice of strangers. It is intended to erect a **church** at **Fortrose** by subscription, a fund having been left as a stipend for the future minister. The parish of Rosemarkie extends six miles in length, by three in breadth. Its situation is fine and pleasant; the hills both on the north and south are, for the most part, arable, being in summer covered with verdure, and producing early and abundant crops. The coast all along between Rosemarkie and Cromarty is bold and rocky; it abounds with romantic views and frightful precipices. As the country lies dry and has the benefit of fine sea breezes, the air is pure and salubrious. A weekly market is held at **Fortrose** on Friday, and there are three annual fairs, namely, on the first Wednesday of April, the third Wednesday of June, and the second Wednesday of November.







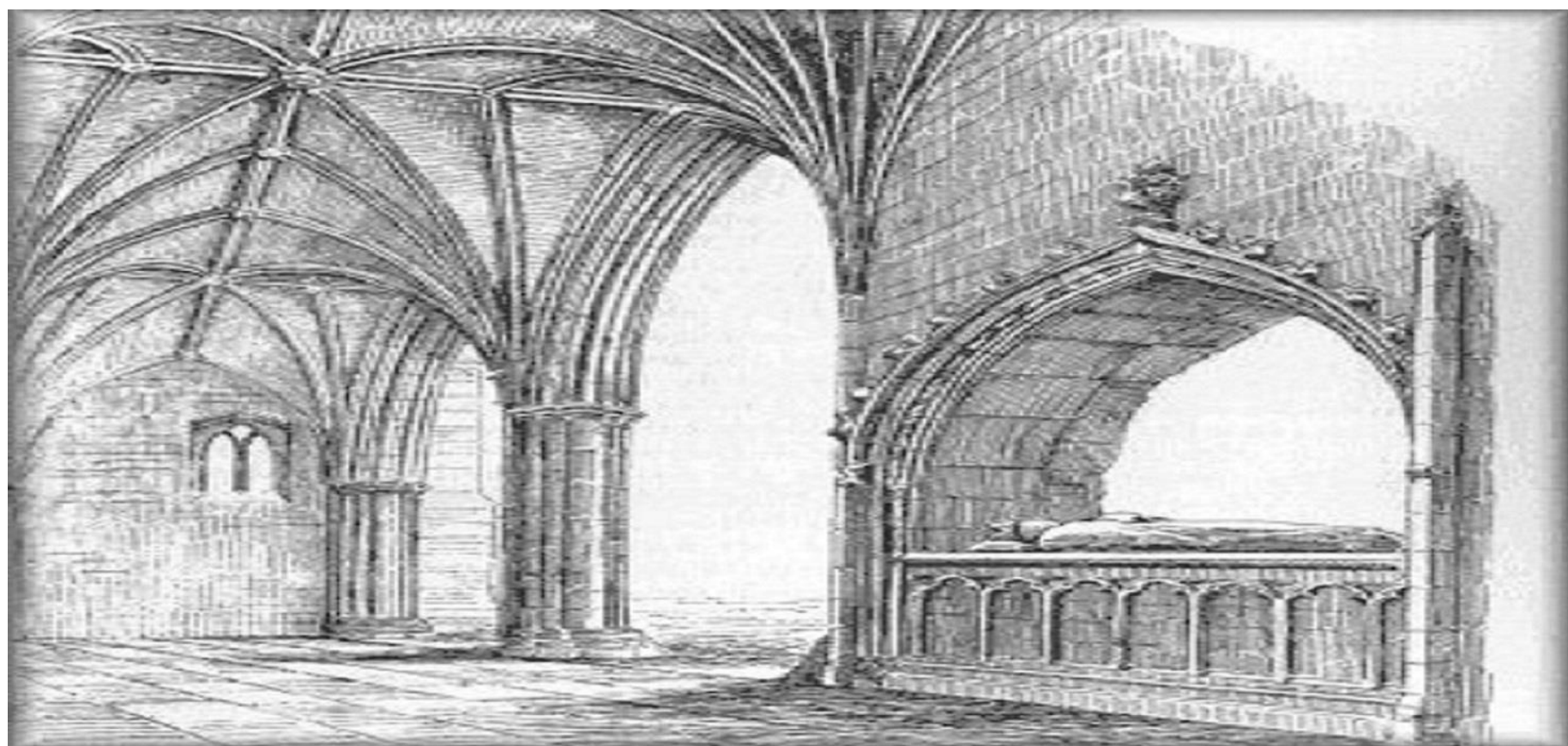


GREAT PYRAMID INTERSECTED AT APEX AT 120 DEGREES  
( MAGNIFICATION OF HEPTAGON IN ZODIAC )  
CHALDEAN ORIGIN







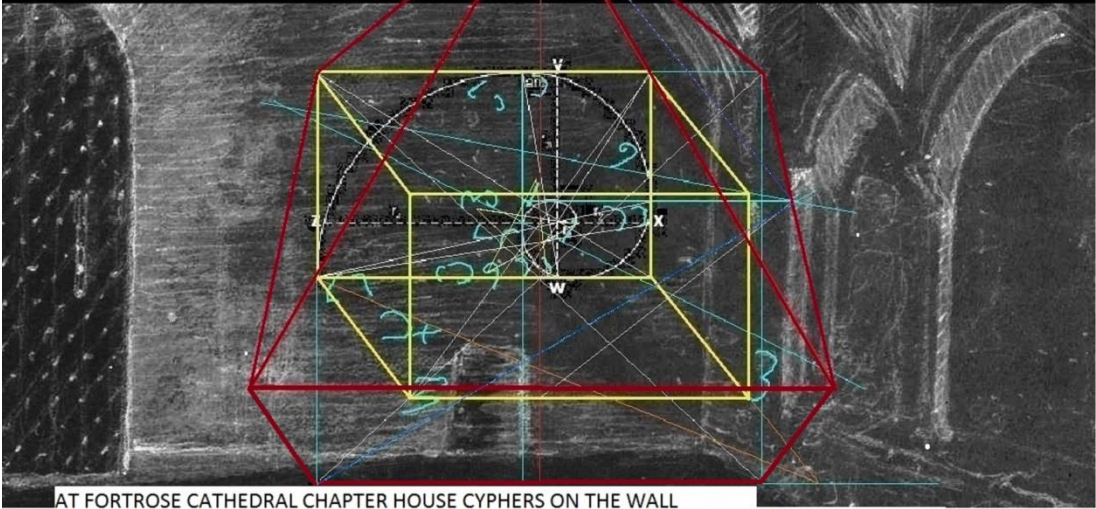


The Cathedral Church at Rochester - North View - Oct. 1887.

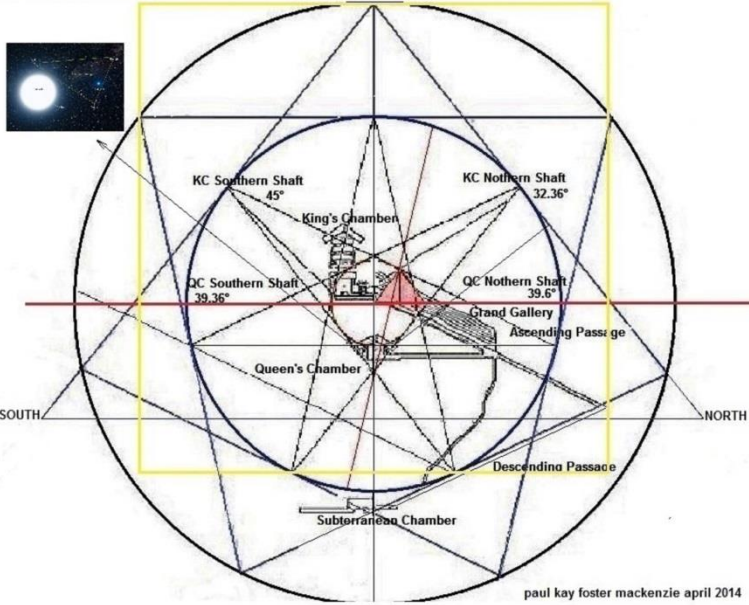


Great Pyramid 'capstone' symbolic representation as an abstraction signifying theoretical mathematical conceptual geometric interpretations incorporating symmetry of a natural and metaphysical dimension conveying to the analytical observer hidden religious meaning to satisfy practical and empirical validated truths

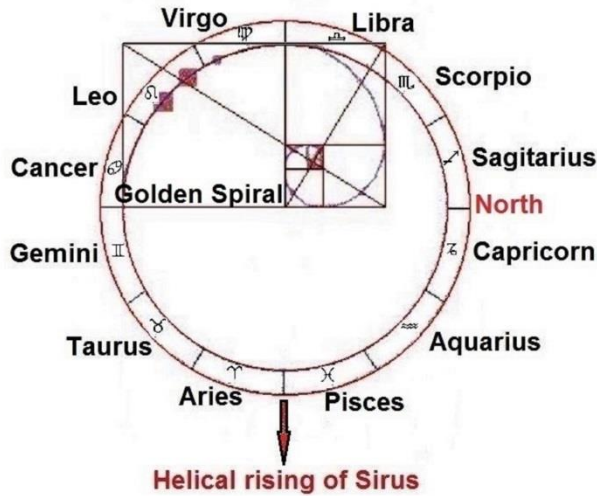
## CAPSTONE PYRAMID



AT FORTROSE CATHEDRAL CHAPTER HOUSE CYPHERS ON THE WALL



paul kay foster mackenzie april 2014



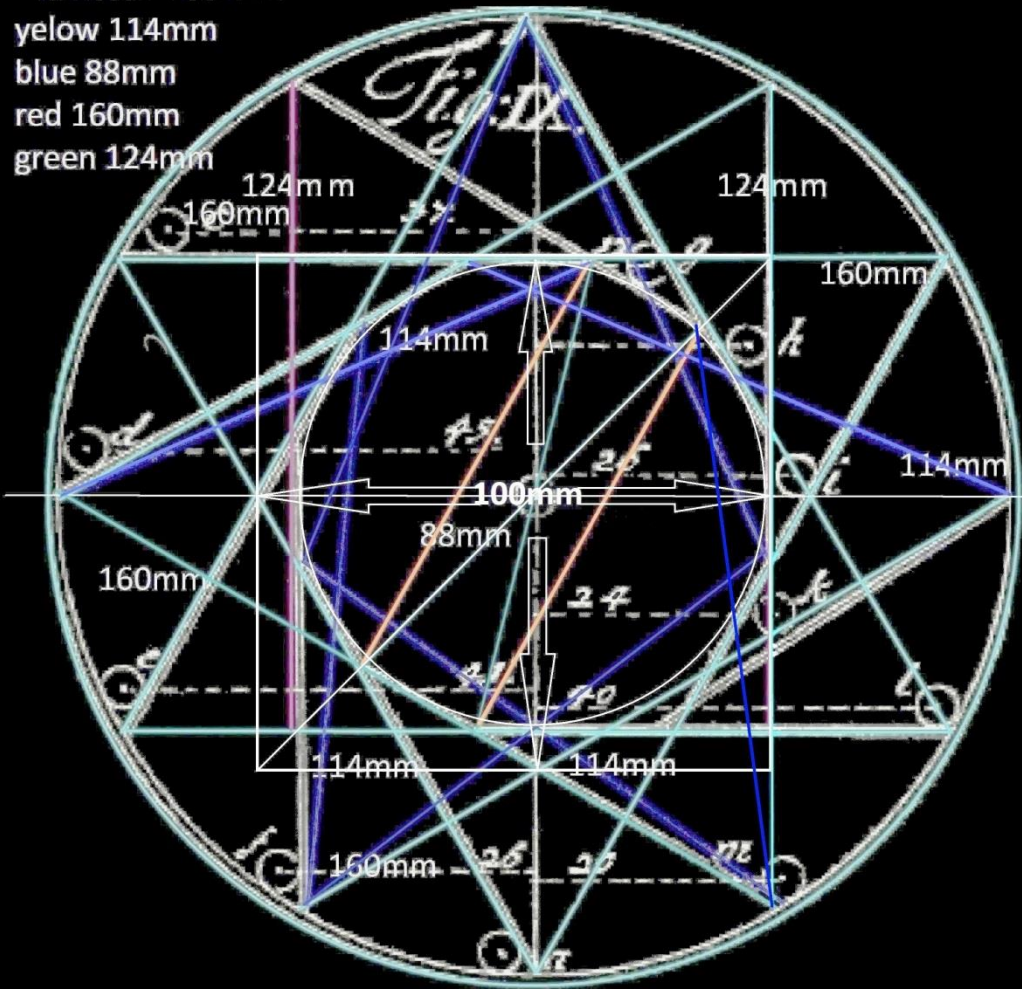
Determining the measurements of the Capstone atop the Great Pyramid of Giza (GPG) "ratio" and proportion must be precise. The base of the GPG is 756 Linear Feet and its height is 480 Feet, its ratio is calculated as follows:  $756/480 = 1.575$ ; Its base side is 13.5 Linear Feet or 162" (Imperial British inch) —consequently, if the ratio were 1.575 Using the common formula in inches to determine the height of the GPG's Capstone (solving for "x" as the height of the Capstone):  $756/480 = 9072/5760 = 1.575$ .  $162/x = 9072/5760 = 933,120 = 9,072$ .  $x = 933,120/9,072$ .  $x = 102.857$  (Height of GPG Capstone) Calculation of the Capstone's base and height and its ratio to that of the overall GPG substructure is virtually in perfect harmony with the 11/7 ratio of the GPG wherein  $11/7 = 1.57$  notice that the 11:7 ratio presents two number sets "11" and "7". To prove "ratio calculation" and Capstone's elevation divide  $162 / 102.857 = 1.575$  which equals to GPG base and height overall measurements:  $756/480$  ratio of 1.575. "The proportion  $440/280 = 11/7$  equate to  $\pi/2$  to an accuracy of better than 0.05% [corresponding to the well-known approximation of "Pi" as  $22/7$ ].

### CHART B

Numbers 124, 88, 160, 114 on the Davinci Perpetual Motion wheel are the same numbers from the Ordnance Survey Map depicting Daniels Prophecy

Diameter: 188 mm  
yellow 114mm  
blue 88mm  
red 160mm  
green 124mm

188/94/47/23.5



32 feet per seconds:DOWN!  
1920 ft per sec. = 30 seconds  
480 ft = 15 secs.  
240 ft = 7.5 secs.  
120 ft = 3.75 secs.  
60 ft = 1.875 secs.  
30 ft = 0.9375 secs

7 miles per seconds:UP  
420 miles per minute=1 minute  
210 mls = 30 secs.  
105 mls = 15 secs.  
52.5 mls = 7.5 secs  
26.25 mls = 3.75 secs  
13.125 mls = 1.875 secs  
6.565 mls = 0.9375 secs

Convert 6.565 miles per second into feet  
equals  $6.565 \times 5280$  feet = 34,663 feet  
 $34,663/30$  feet = 1155.4333 feet

1155/2 = 577.5  
577/2 = 288.5  
288.5/2 = 144.25  
144.25/2 = 72.125  
72.125/2 = 36.0625  
36.0625/2 = 18.0313  
18.03125/2 = 9.01563

Resurrection of JESUS  
3.5 from 31AD = 34AD  
3.5 from 27AD = 31AD  
JESUS on the cross at 36 years of age then his birth would be 58C  
Double 36 = 72, 144, 288 = 577

577 between cross and 34AD  
577 between cross and 27AD

3.5 'equivalence intercalulation' is 577  
 $577.5 \times 2 = 1155$   
 $3.5 \times 3.5 = 7$

7 miles per second for escape velocity UP  
7 is a resurrection number it refers to UP  
7 is a number associated with "DANIEL PROPHECY"



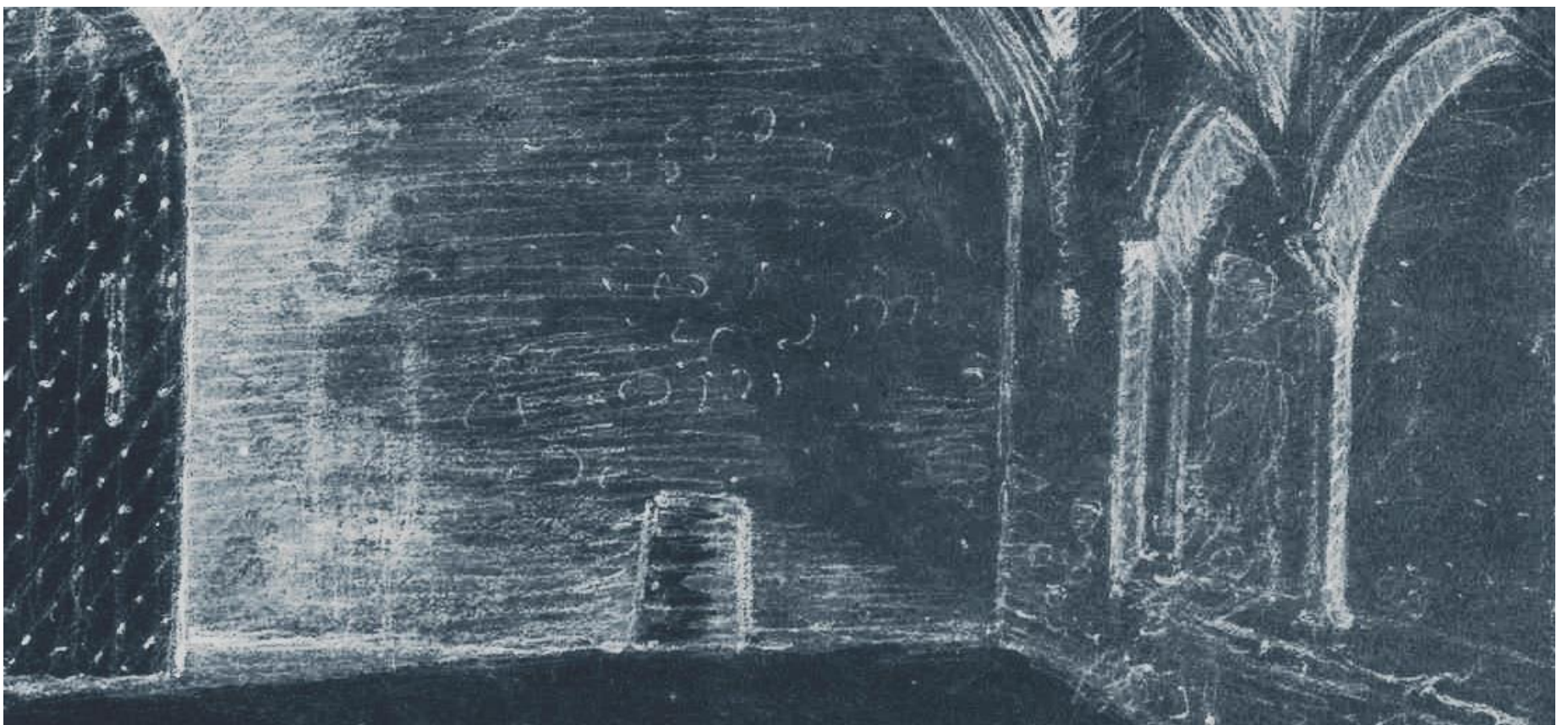
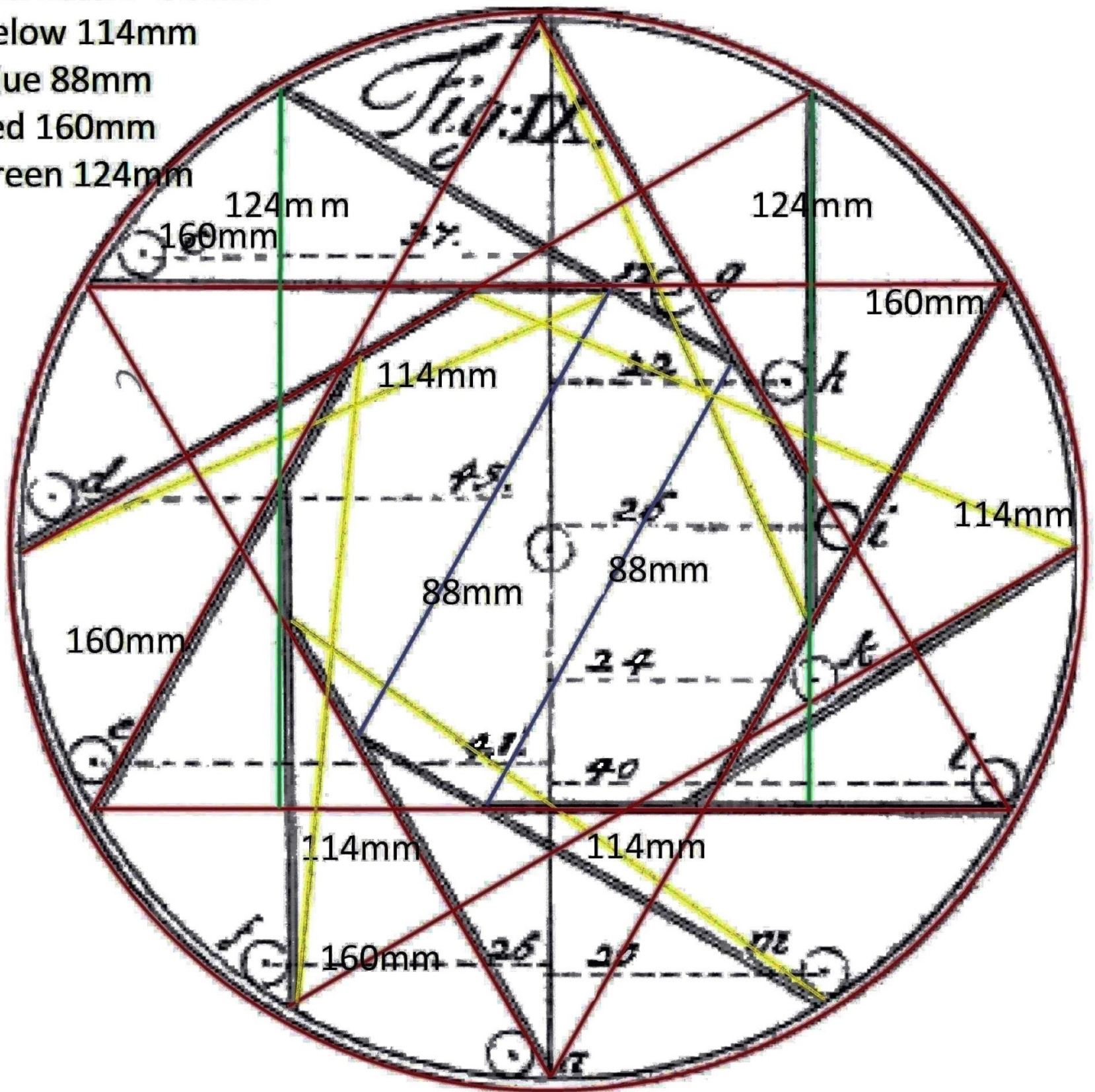
Diameter: 188 mm

yellow 114mm

blue 88mm

red 160mm

green 124mm













AT FORTROSE CATHEDRAL CHAPTER HOUSE CYPHERS ON THE WALL  
GEORGE HENRY HUTTON SKETCHER + MARRIAGE OF ALEXANDER  
MACKENZIE OF TARBAT + CATHERINE NICHOLSON OF PLOT 19,20  
GARRAFAD STENSCHOLL ISLE OF SKYE

